Women in Manitoba

A STATISTICAL PROFILE

"The Manitoba Department of Status of Women envisions a society committed to the true achievement of equality for women."

The Manitoba Women's Directorate:

- Works to influence government decision-making to ensure that the unique needs and concerns of women are integrated into public policy, legislation, and programs.
- Conducts research, policy and gender-analysis and raises awareness of emerging issues.
- Works with other government departments and the community to promote measures that will help women achieve equality.
- Generates government initiatives that reflect specific concerns and priorities of Manitoba women that require the Directorate's intervention.

The Directorate's long range plans include four main goals:

- Enhance the capacity for Manitoba women to attain economic self-sufficiency and/or economic security.
- Promote efforts to provide a violence-free environment for women and children.
- Raise awareness of women's health issues and advocate for recognition of women's needs in public health policy.
- Promote the routine use of gender-inclusive analysis in government decision-making, policies and programs.

Errata

103-01294

Please note these *Legend* changes on the following graphs:

Page 27, 71

Unemployment rate, Aboriginal population, 1996

Legend should read:

Aboriginal Women | Non Aboriginal Women

Aboriginal Men | Non Aboriginal Men

Page 51

Number of suicides in Manitoba, 1997

Legend should read:

Men | Women

Page 73

Population by age group

Legend should read:

Men | Women

Please note the following *typographical* correction:

Page 8

Knowledge of official languages, 1996

In Manitoba, 9.4% not 19.4% of the population speak French and English.

The Government of Manitoba is committed to achieving social and economic equality for the women of this province. This goal will be realized, in part, through the development and implementation of public policy, which takes into account and seeks to improve women's distinct social and economic realities.

Women and men have different experiences, as workers, parents and members of their communities. As a result, they are affected differently by policies, programs and economic initiatives. Despite this, traditional economic and social indicators rarely consider gender differences.

In order to develop public policy that will promote social and economic equality for women, an examination of the factors that shape women's lives is essential. The Manitoba Women's Directorate has created this statistical profile in order to have a clearer understanding of women and their roles and experiences in Manitoba society. This profile highlights family status, income, labour force participation, work and family responsibilities, health and justice issues. Not all women have the same experiences, or face the same kinds of challenges. As a result, attention has also been given to distinct populations. Aboriginal women, visible minority women, immigrant women and seniors.

This document has been drawn from a number of Statistics Canada sources, including the 1996 Census, the General Social Survey, National Population Health Survey, Labour Force Survey and Justice Statistics surveys. In some cases, we were not able to obtain provincial data disaggregated by sex due to high sampling variability. Due to limitations in the data available, a profile of Manitoba women with disabilities was not possible at this time.

Disaggregated data is an integral component of conducting gender analysis. This document is a significant first step in compiling information on the differences between the lives of men and women in Manitoba. It is the Directorate's hope that it will be used in the facilitation of gender analysis by Government of Manitoba policy analysts and program developers.

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Population/ Family Status

Women account for just over 50% of the population.

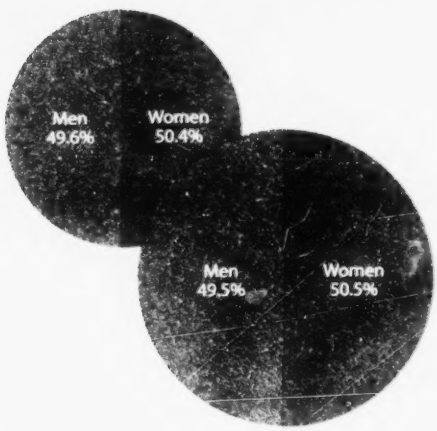
Most couples are legally married, as distinct from common-law.

Average family size has steadily declined.

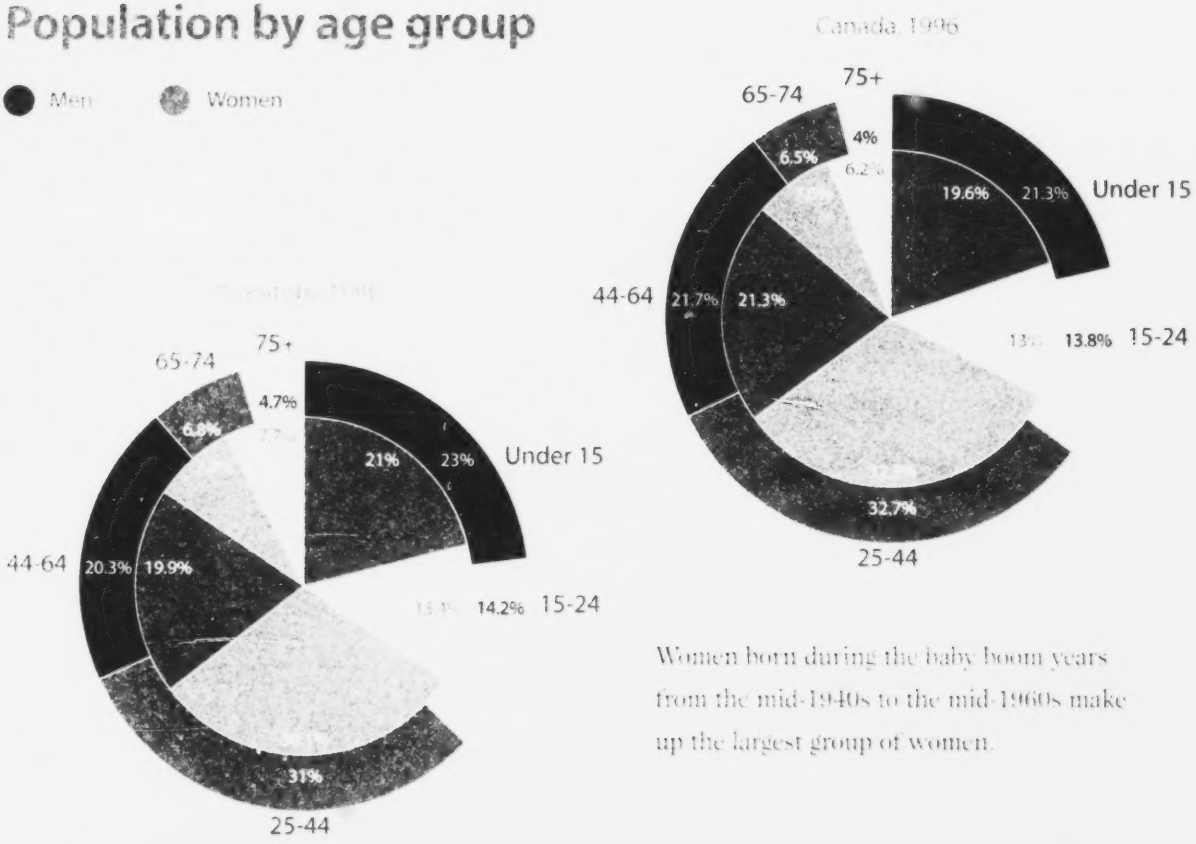
Divorce continues to be common, although the divorce rate has declined from the late 1980s.

Women account for the vast majority of lone parent families.

Population

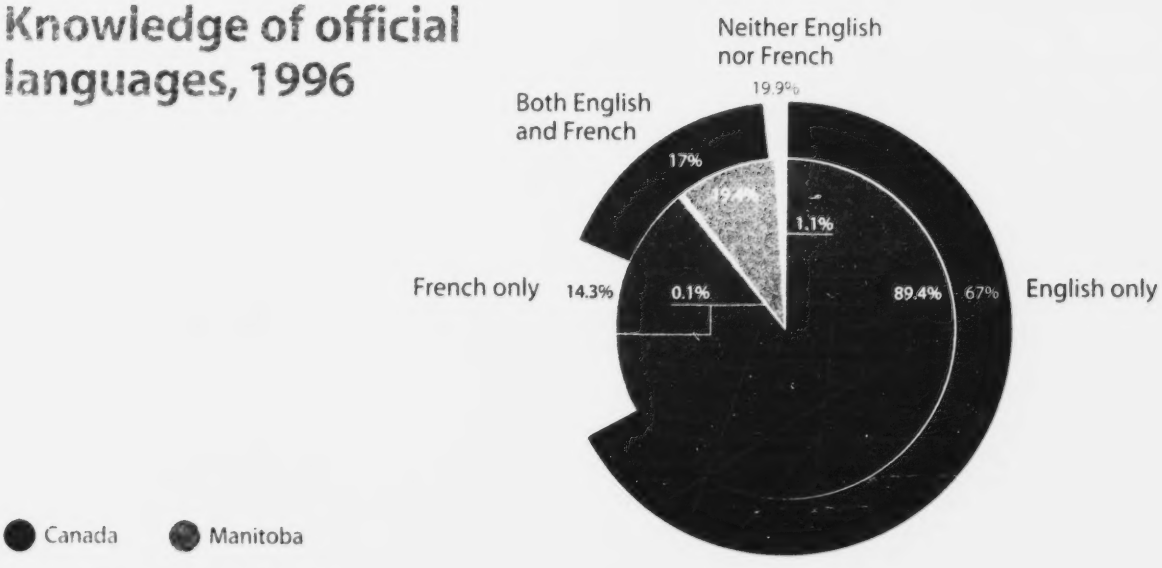


Population by age group



Women born during the baby boom years from the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s make up the largest group of women.

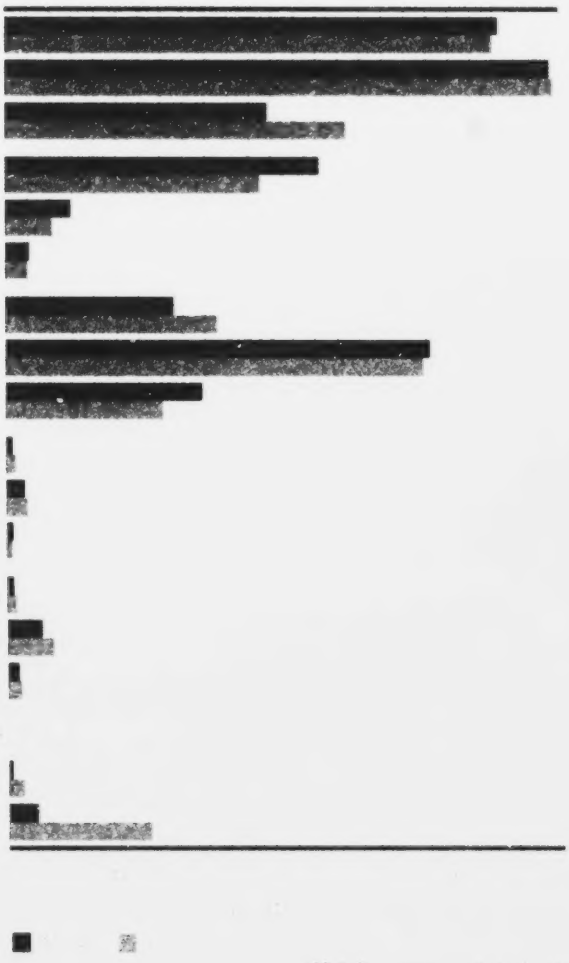
Knowledge of official languages, 1996



Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996
Note: Female/Male breakdown not available

Marital status, 1996

- Most women live with a spouse/partner.
- While a majority of Canadian women live with family, growing proportions are living alone.



Families

Manitoba 1996	Number of Families	Number of Never-married Children at Home
Married Couples	226,345	271,995
Common-Law Couples	25,325	23,390
Lone Male Parents	6,805	10,155
Lone Female Parents	34,450	56,700

Canada 1996	Number of Families	Number of Never-married Children at Home
Married Couples	5,779,720	6,869,700
Common-Law Couples	920,640	735,565
Lone Male Parents	192,275	276,710
Lone Female Parents	945,235	1,487,770

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Divorces

(Rate per 100,000), 1997

Manitoba has a higher divorce rate than the national average.

Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. SAF0213-XPB

Common-law families as a percentage of all families, 1996

Common-law families account for about 10% or less of all families across all provinces with the exception of Quebec. Common-law families in that province are 20.5% of all families.

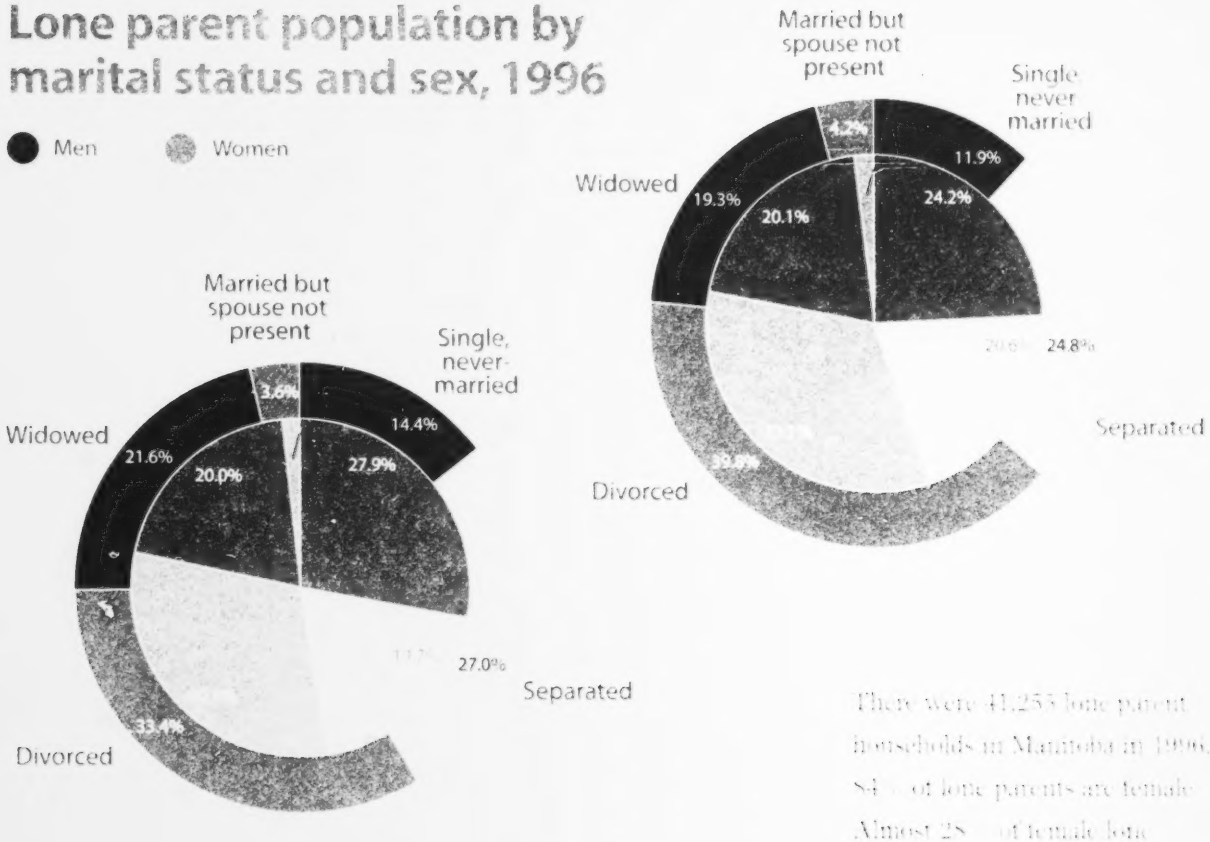
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Female-headed lone parent families as a percentage of all families with children, 1996

Women continue to make up the large majority of lone parent families. In 1996, 83% of lone parent families in Canada were headed by a woman, a figure that has been fairly constant since the mid-1970s.

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Lone parent population by marital status and sex, 1996



There were 41,255 lone parent households in Manitoba in 1996. 84% of lone parents are female. Almost 28% of female lone parents were single, never married compared to about 14% of male lone parents. Almost 31% of female lone parents were divorced. A similar number of male lone-parents, 33%, were divorced.

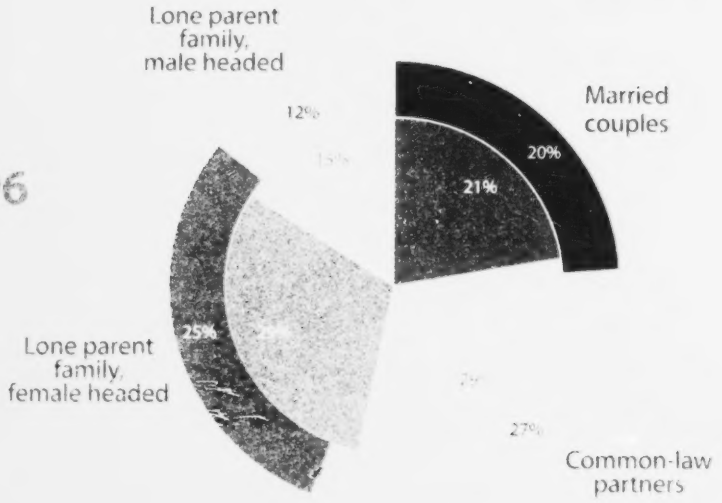
Never-married (single) female lone parent by age group

1996	Canada		Manitoba	
All Ages	228,510	100.0%	9,595	100.0%
15-24	51,420	22.5%	2,780	29.0%
25-34	101,025	44.2%	4,165	43.4%
35-44	56,115	24.6%	1,885	19.6%
45-54	14,955	6.5%	585	6.1%
55-64	3,375	1.5%	115	1.2%
65+	1,615	0.7%	60	0.6%

Statistics Canada Catalogue nos. 92-905-XPB and 93-312-XPB Census of Canada

Manitoba has a higher proportion of young single parents than the Canadian average, 29% compared to 22.5%.

Percentage of census families with children under age six, 1996



Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

All families

Custody of dependent children in divorce settlements, 1998

The majority of children continue to live with their mothers after divorce, whether or not joint custody is awarded.

Statistics Canada, cat. No. 84F0213XPB

Joint Application

	Total Children	
To wife only	2,230	3
To husband only	307	0
Joint custody	1,559	6
To other agency or person	16	0

Application by wife only

	Total Children	
To wife only	16,315	741
To husband only	1,546	35
Joint custody	6,337	569
To other agency or person	81	0

Education

Women make up a majority of university graduates.

The higher the level of education, the greater the attachment to the labour force and income level.

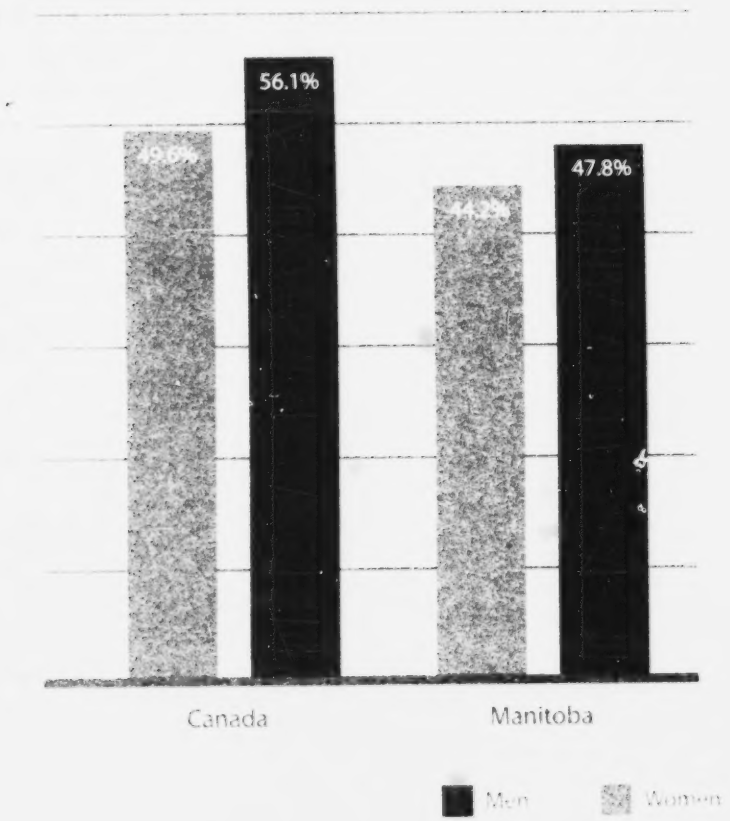
Women's study of engineering and science related fields is slowly growing.

Women's participation in apprenticeship programs and other non-traditional training is limited.

Women and men have similar levels of formal education.

Women are still under represented in industrial, technical, scientific, and math-related fields of study.

Internet usage, 2000

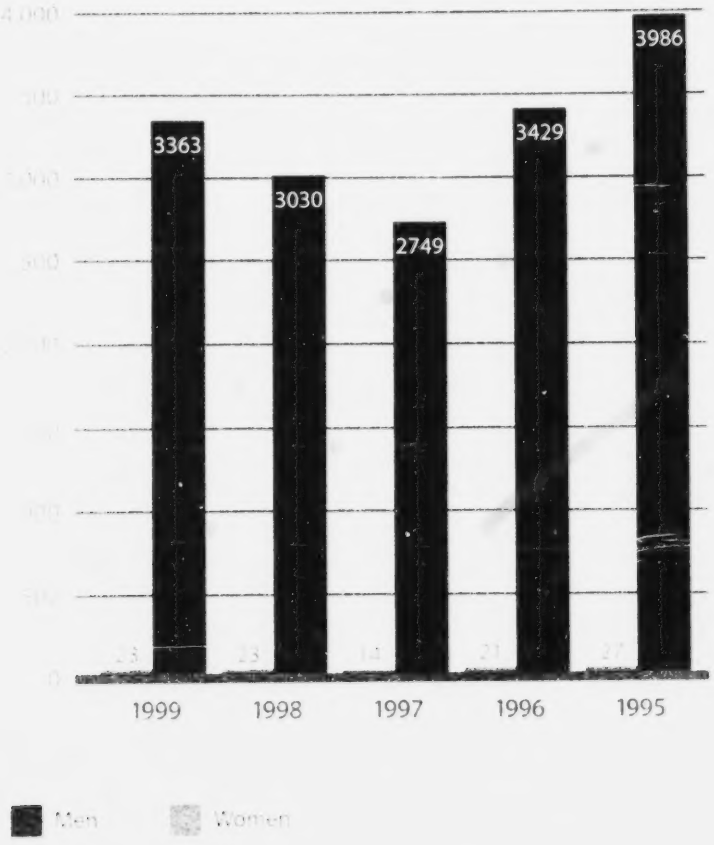


Overall, women who are computer literate are only slightly less likely than men to use the Internet.

Internet use is much higher among younger age groups. About 80% of 15-24 year olds use the Internet. About 60% of people ages 25-34 use the Internet, compared to 30% of 45-54 year olds. Internet use by individuals over 55 is less than 20%.

Apprenticeship, 1988-1999

Women continue to make up a very small proportion of those in registered apprenticeship programs. Women account for only about 7 % of apprentices.



Percentage of people aged 15 and over with a university degree

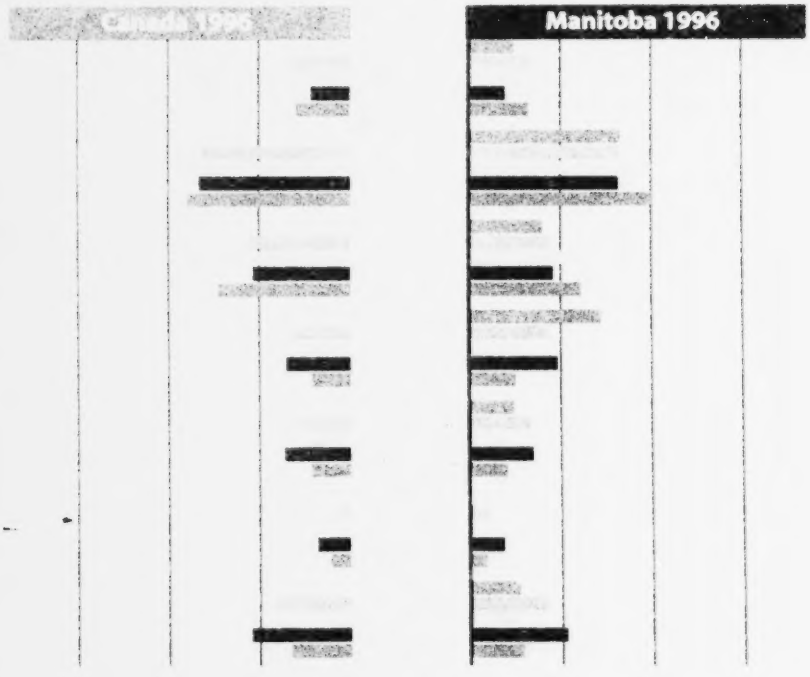
Statistics Canada,
Centre for Education Statistics

Full-time university enrollment by field of study, 1998-99

Women make up the majority of students in all areas except engineering and mathematics.

Manitoba	Total Students		
Agricultural and biological sciences	973	539	64.4
Education	1,513	539	73.7
Fine and applied arts	454	196	69.8
Humanities	492	387	56
Social Sciences	2,271	1,771	56.2
Not reported	901	613	

Visible minority population by highest level of education, 1996

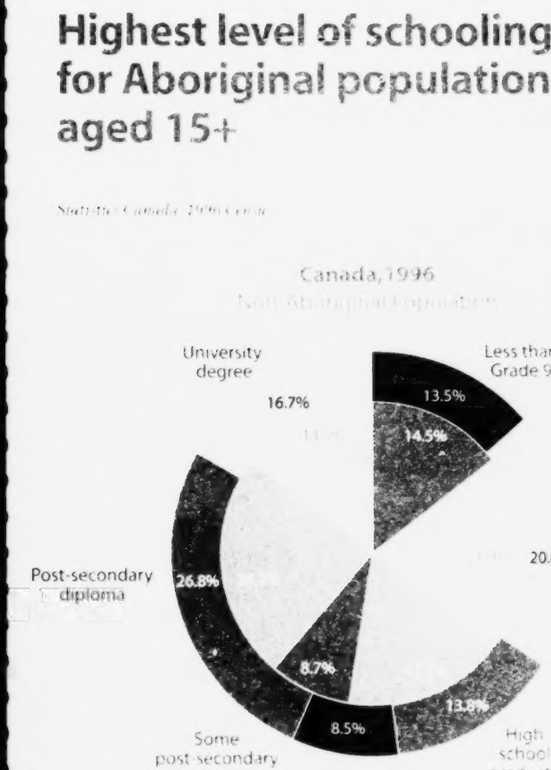


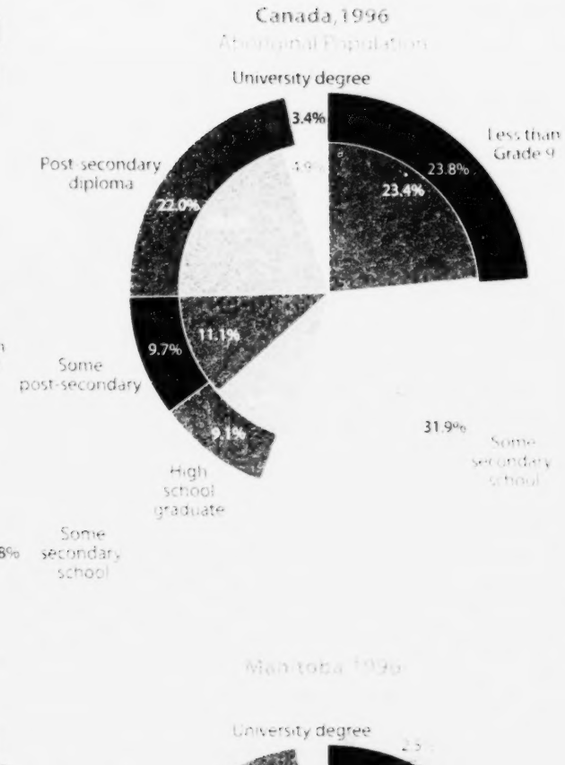
Post-secondary certificates (non-university) major field of study, 1996

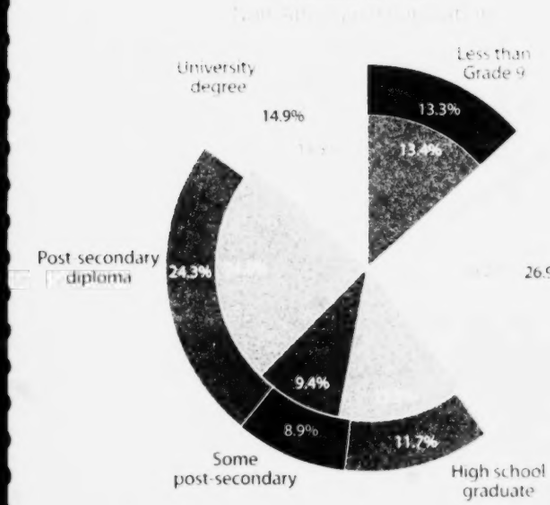
	Canada			Manitoba		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Education, recreational and counselling services						
Attending school full-time	4,870	16,910	21,780	140	295	430
Attending school part-time	3,460	19,335	22,795	80	480	565
Fine and applied arts						
Attending school full-time	7,890	17,870	25,765			
Attending school part-time	6,125	16,815	22,935	150	385	535
Humanities and related fields						
Attending school full-time	9,630	15,105	24,730	230	195	420
Attending school part-time	5,105	8,940	14,045	135	225	360
Social sciences and related fields						
Attending school full-time	12,090	18,450	30,540	215	285	500
Attending school part-time	10,510	15,500	26,010	325	470	795
Commerce, management and business administration						
Attending school full-time	22,455	52,755	75,210	455	1,510	1,965
Attending school part-time	30,485	92,515	123,000	1,260	3,320	4,580
Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies						
Attending school full-time	7,655	8,515	16,170	180	110	290
Attending school part-time	6,725	7,320	14,045	185	205	390
Engineering and applied sciences						
Attending school full-time	1,275	510	1,785			
Attending school part-time	1,090	340	1,430	25		25
Engineering and applied science technologies and trades						
Attending school full-time	80,565	17,750	98,320	1,905	475	2,385
Attending school part-time	108,775	20,920	129,695	3,760	930	4,695
Health professions sciences and technologies						
Attending school full-time	6,465	29,060	35,530	130	850	980
Attending school part-time	7,285	52,885	60,165	245	2,220	2,465
Mathematics and physical sciences						
Attending school full-time	5,730	4,070	9,800	40	40	80
Attending school part-time	2,010	2,165	4,175	45	20	70
No specialization						
Attending school full-time	875	1,065	1,935			
Attending school part-time	450	480	935		15	15

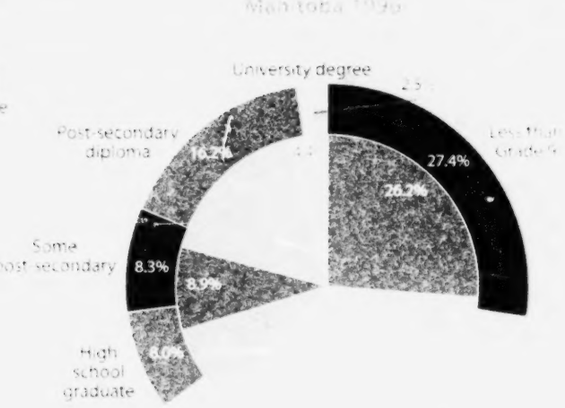
Highest level of schooling for Aboriginal population aged 15+

Statistics Canada 1996 Census









Immigrant population aged 25-44, showing highest level of schooling, 1996

Immigration status	Total Population	Less than Grade 9	Some Secondary (no diploma)	Total post Secondary	Some University only	University without degree	University with bachelor or first professional degree	Above Bachelor's	Some University
Canada – Female									
Before 1961	34,810	2.1%	34.6%	63.3%	32.2%	11.3%	12.7%	7.0%	31.0%
1961-1970	106,795	4.6%	30.3%	65.1%	32.8%	11.1%	15.3%	5.9%	32.1%
1971-1980	229,840	7.4%	26.8%	65.7%	33.2%	12.6%	15.2%	4.7%	32.6%
1981-1990	280,955	8.7%	27.4%	63.9%	30.9%	12.4%	14.3%	6.2%	31.1%
1991-1996	252,685	6.8%	27.6%	65.6%	26.1%	13.2%	17.4%	8.8%	39.4%
Immigrant population	905,085	7.1%	27.9%	64.9%	30.4%	12.5%	15.5%	6.5%	32.0%
Non-immigrant population	3,786,345	3.0%	33.4%	63.7%	35.6%	10.6%	13.3%	4.2%	28.1%
Manitoba – Female									
Before 1961	1,030	2.4%	37.4%	59.7%	31.1%	11.2%	12.6%	4.9%	28.6%
1961-1970	3,150	9.2%	29.8%	60.8%	29.0%	15.1%	11.9%	4.8%	31.8%
1971-1980	6,935	8.3%	31.1%	60.6%	26.3%	17.3%	13.1%	3.9%	34.3%
1981-1990	7,035	12.1%	27.4%	60.6%	25.4%	17.1%	13.4%	4.7%	34.7%
1991-1996	4,535	8.3%	25.7%	66.0%	21.4%	13.6%	21.2%	10.0%	44.7%
Immigrant population	22,680	9.3%	29.0%	61.7%	25.6%	15.9%	14.9%	5.3%	35.8%
Non-immigrant population	146,245	3.7%	34.7%	61.6%	31.4%	14.1%	12.6%	3.4%	30.2%

Work & Income

EMPLOYMENT

Women continue to work primarily in traditionally female employment sectors.

Women are more likely than men to work part-time.

Women's labour force participation rates continue to rise, especially for women with young children.

Women's rate of self-employment is increasing more rapidly than men's.

Women and men are concentrated in different occupational fields.

While women make up the majority of part-time workers, most women work full-time.

INCOME

Women working in the paid labour force earn less than their male counterparts. The difference in earnings is due to a wide variety of factors, including occupational choices, family responsibilities, hours worked and labour market experience.

Women's income and earnings are improving but significant gender gaps remain.

The higher the proportion of females in a job, the lower the average wage.

Women earn less than men even when they perform the same jobs.

Women have lower overall earnings than men, despite improvements in educational attainment.

The income gaps are smaller between men and women without children, and almost disappear among women and men who are similarly educated.

Income includes money from a variety of sources, including wages and salaries, self-employment income, investments and pensions. It also includes transfers from individuals and government, such as child support, alimony, Employment Insurance, and social assistance.

ECONOMIC INSECURITY

Family status is a significant factor in determining women's economic security.

Women are more likely to live in low-income situations.

Lone-parent families are especially vulnerable to low-income circumstances.

The presence of children has a significant impact on women's labour force participation.

Women who are Aboriginal, or a member of a visible minority, also have a higher risk of poverty than other groups.

Women's income is negatively affected by divorce, while men's income generally improves.

Women's earnings vary to a greater extent than men's, especially when they have children.

Women have less access to company pension plans because of the industries in which they work.

Women's lower wages translates into lower CPP payments, and lower RRSP contributions.

FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES / UNPAID WORK

Women spend more time on unpaid work activities than men, while men spend more time on paid work activities.

Women are more likely to care for elderly relatives.

Women spend more time than men on household chores.

Family responsibilities and personal commitments have a greater impact on women's participation in the labour market than men's.

Women are more likely to miss work for family responsibilities.

Percentage of the population employed age 15+, 1976-1999

Women's workforce participation has increased over the last two decades, while men's overall participation has decreased slightly.

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

	Canada		Manitoba	
1976	44.3	73.9	42	72.7
1985	50.9	70.2	48.7	69.5
1990	54.9	70.4	53.7	69.9
1994	53.9	68.5	53.2	66.7
1999	57.5	70.1	54.6	66.8

Employment by industry, 1996

1996	Manitoba		Canada	
Management occupations	29,215	13,020	880,240	408,885
Business and Finance occupations	73,905	71,230	766,570	1,951,680
Natural and applied sciences	3,135	3,510	585,420	127,080
Health occupations	6,270	25,465	152,825	566,625
Social Science, government, religion	15,640	22,350	393,715	581,670
Art, culture, recreation, sport	5,210	6,775	179,930	206,390
Sales and service occupations	62,485	88,400	1,609,510	2,114,920
Trades, transport, equipment operators	76,935	4,375	1,896,255	122,100
Primary industry (agriculture, oil)	34,025	9,370	534,015	146,670
Processing manufacturing	24,660	9,890	770,010	323,030

The majority of employed women continue to work in occupations in which women have traditionally been concentrated. In 1999, 70% of all employed women were working in teaching, nursing and related health occupations, clerical or other administrative positions and sales and service occupations. This compares to 29% of employed men.

Employment by industry sub groupings, 1996

Business and finance industry

The majority of women working in this area are in secretarial and clerical positions.

Service industry

The greatest proportion of female workers in the service industry are child care and home support workers. They account for 30% of female workers in this industry.

Health occupations

Women make up 42% of professionals in the health industry (not including nurses).

Social science, government and religion

Business, Finance Occupations
Health Occupations
Sales and Service Occupations
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
Professional occupations in business and finance
Finance and insurance administration
Secretaries
Administrative and regulatory occupations
Clerical Supervisors
Clerical occupations
Professional positions
Nurse Supervisors and registered nurses
Technical and related occupations
Assisting / health support services
Sales and service supervisors
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales,specialists,retail, wholesale, grain buyers
Retail salespersons, sales clerks
Cashiers
Chefs and cooks
Occupations in protective service
Food and beverage service
Travel and accommodation including recreation, sport attendants
Childcare and home support workers
Judges, lawyers, psychologists, social workers, ministers, program and policy officers
Teachers and professors
Paralegals, social services workers and occupations in education and religion
Men
Women

Statistics Canada, 93F0027XDB96007

Percentage of workers unionized, 1997-2000

Women and men are almost as likely to work in unionized employment. The majority of workers are not covered by union agreements.

Canada

	Men	Women
1997	35.2	32.0
1998	34.2	31.3
1999	33.2	31.1
2000	33.1	31.3

Manitoba

	Men	Women
1997	37.0	38.1
1998	35.2	36.0
1999	35.6	38.3
2000	36.1	36.9

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

1. Unionized Workers include casual, part-time, temporary or seasonal employees who are not union members but who are covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.

2. Expressed as a percentage of the total workforce.

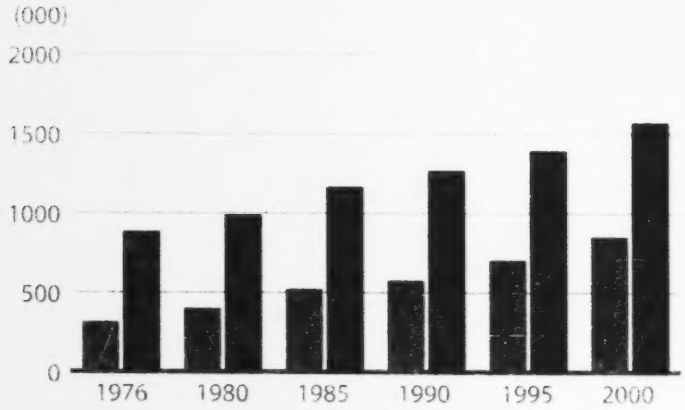
Self-employment by sex, 1976-2000

11.5% of women in the Manitoba workforce were self-employed, compared to 20.8% for men. Women account for 32% of all self-employed workers in Manitoba, and number that has been steadily increasing over the past several years.

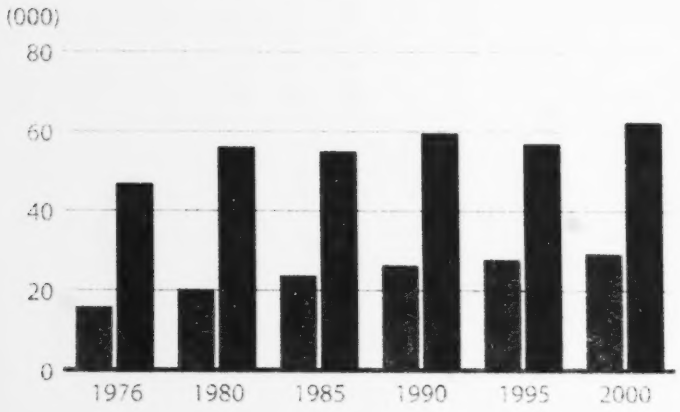
Canada	% Female	% Male	Women as % of total in field
1976	8.6	14.3	26.3
1980	9.2	14.9	28.8
1985	10.6	17.4	31.0
1990	9.9	17.4	31.3
1995	11.7	19.1	33.
2000	12.4	19.5	35.2
Manitoba			
1976	9.5	17.4	25.4
1980	10.9	20.3	26.5
1985	11.3	19.8	30.2
1990	11.4	21.0	30.7
1995	11.7	20.2	32.8
2000	11.5	20.8	32.0

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Total self employed Canada



Total self employed Manitoba



Men Women

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Women in the workforce by level of education, 1996

Manitoba	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force
No degree, certificate or diploma	164,055	21,225	190,715
High School Certificate	122,470	10,050	37,620
Trade Certificate / Diploma	61,805	4,470	19,680
University Degree / Diploma	45,270	2,090	11,420
Other Post-Secondary Certificate	48,120	2,840	16,390

Canada	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force
No degree, certificate or diploma	1,298,080	224,480	2,759,305
High School Certificate	3,353,110	399,025	1,465,070
Trade Certificate / Diploma	537,245	59,835	261,035
University Degree / Diploma	1,300,370	83,235	352,260
Other Post-Secondary Certificate	1,331,755	113,155	445,745

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

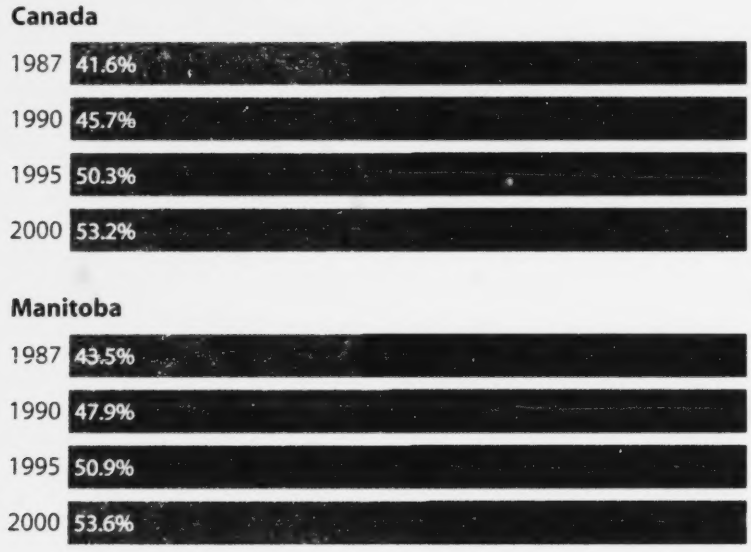
Multiple job-holders as a percentage of total employed by sex, 1987-2000

In Manitoba, 7.6% of women in the workforce were multiple jobholders, compared to 5.6% for Canada in 2000. Men were slightly less likely than women to hold more than one job.

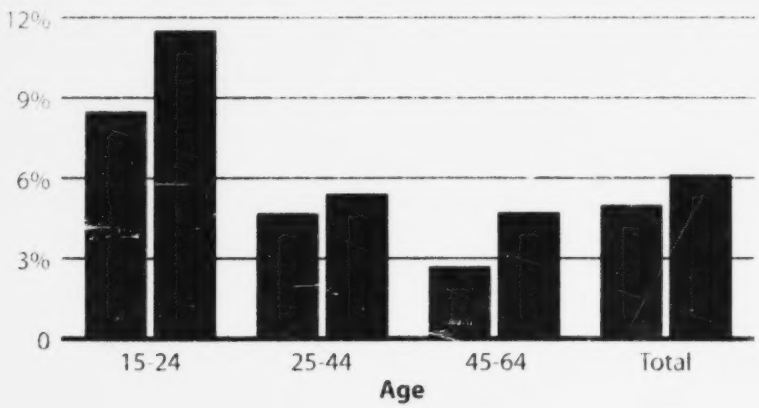
	Canada		Manitoba	
1987	4.0	4.2	5.8	6.1
1990	5.0	4.7	7.4	6.6
1995	5.4	4.5	8.1	6.5
2000	5.6	4.2	7.6	5.6

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Women as a % of multiple job holders



Unemployment rates by age group in Manitoba, 1999



Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

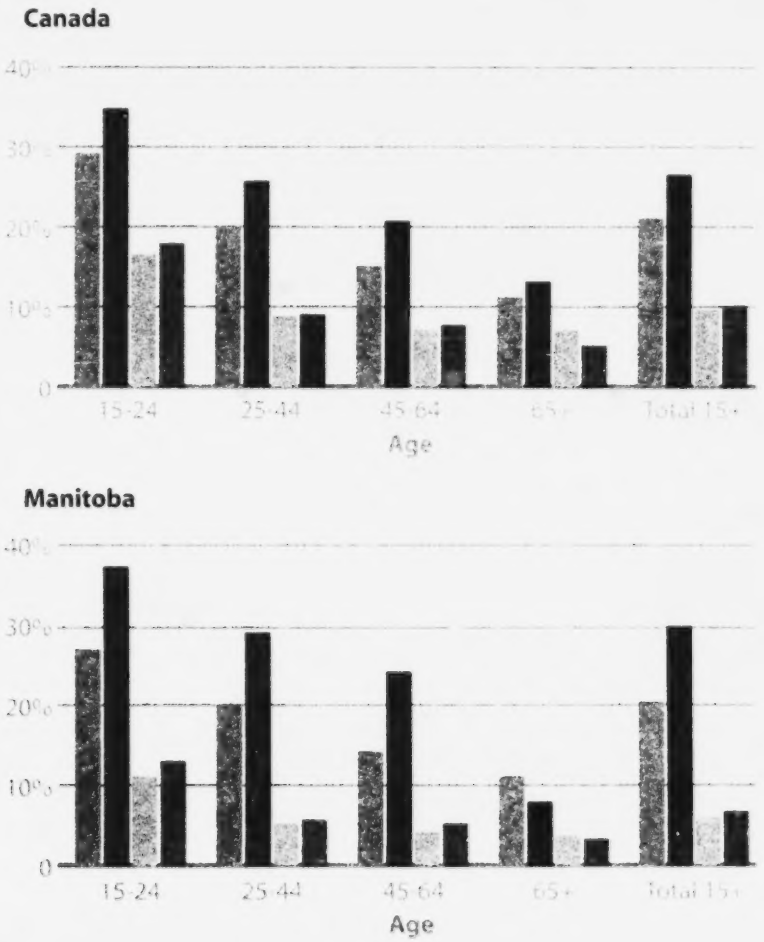
Unemployment rates of persons aged 15+, 1976-2000

	Canada		Manitoba	
1976	8.1	6.4	4.6	4.6
1980	8.2	7.0	6.0	5.1
1985	10.7	10.6	8.6	8.3
1990	8.1	8.2	7.2	7.4
1995	9.0	9.8	6.8	7.5
2000	6.7	6.9	4.7	5.1

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

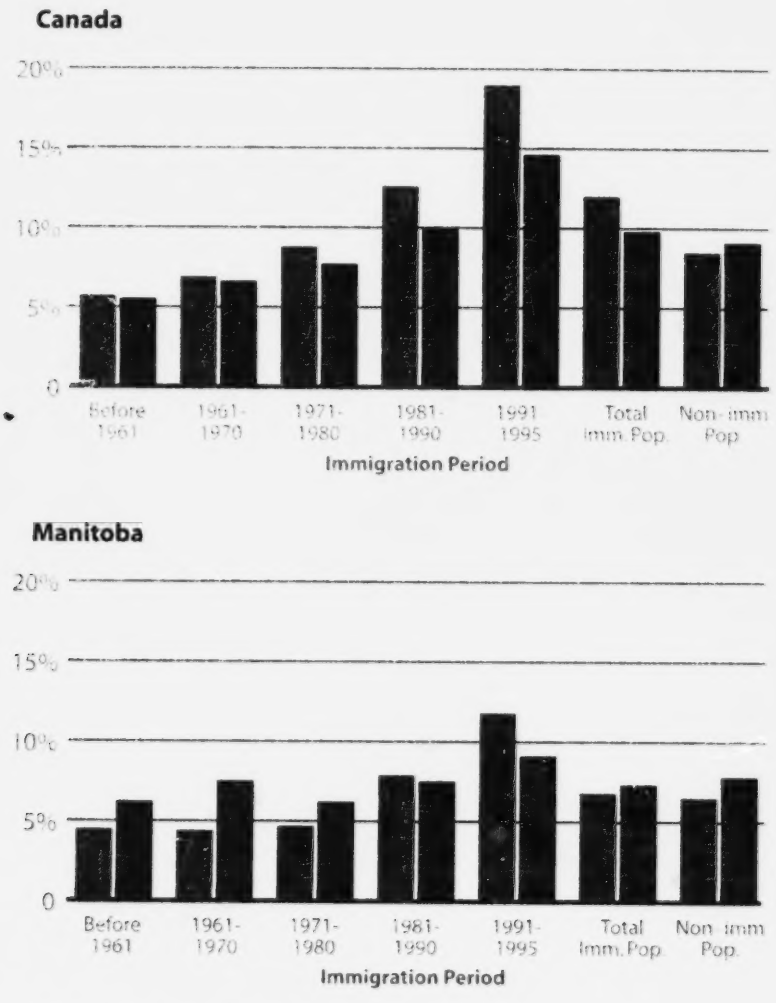
Unemployed: Refers to 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were without paid employment or self-employment and were available for work and had either actively looked for paid employment or self-employment at some time during the last four weeks or were on temporary layoff or were going to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment rate, Aboriginal population, 1996



Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Immigrant population aged 25-44 by period of immigration, showing unemployment rates, 1996

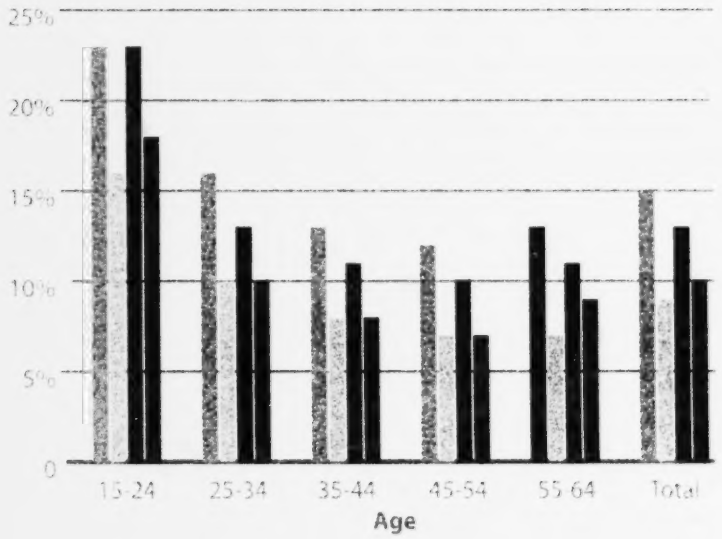


Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

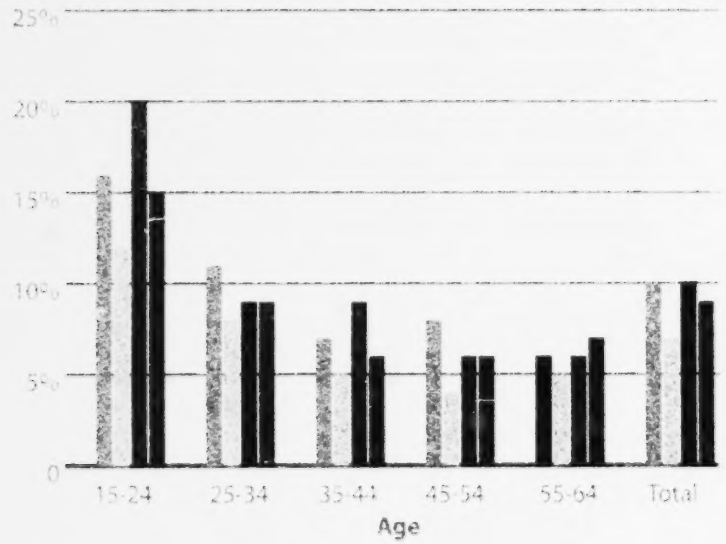
Visible minority population, unemployment rates, 1996

Higher unemployment rates among recent immigrant women may be caused in part by difficulties with English or French.

Canada - Unemployment Rate

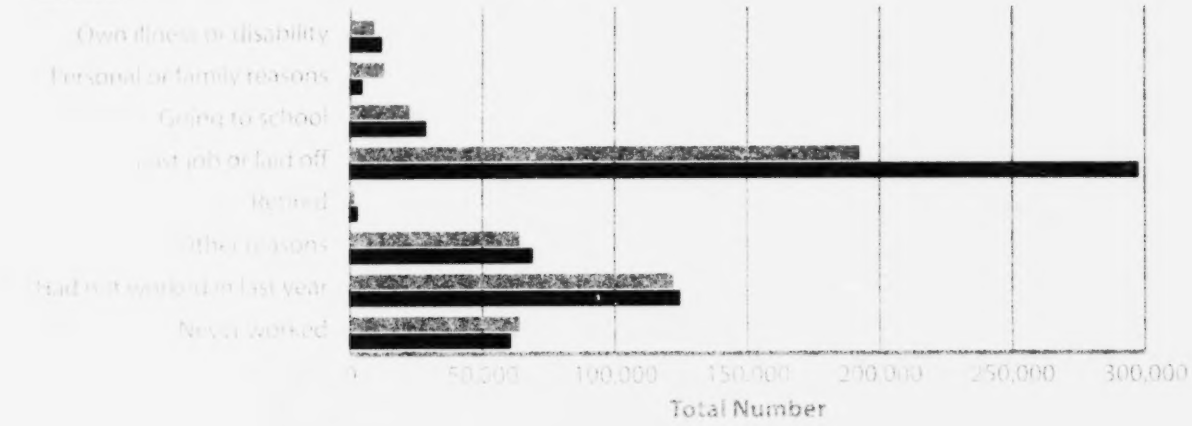


Manitoba - Unemployment Rate

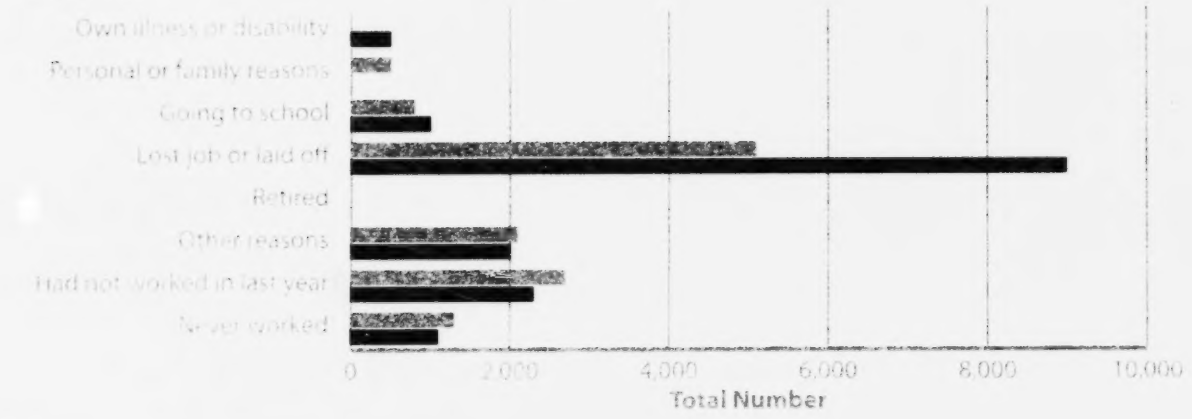


Unemployed by reason for leaving last job, 2000

Canada



Manitoba



Men Women

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Employment Insurance beneficiaries, 1981-2000

Year	Female	Male	Women as a % of total beneficiaries
1981	9,000	11,800	42.2
1985	16,000	20,600	42.8
1990	15,000	20,000	44.2
1995	13,000	14,000	47.6
2000	9,000	11,000	45.3
2001	9,000	15,000	36.9

Statistics Canada, Catalogue Matrix 3705. This includes all beneficiaries, not just regular EI beneficiaries.

Employment Insurance beneficiaries by type of benefit, Manitoba 2001

Women account for 24.9% of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries in Manitoba, compared to 39.6% for all of Canada.

There were 8,589 female recipients of EI benefits and 14,614 male recipients in Manitoba.

Regular EI benefits account for 64% of all female recipients in Canada, but only 46.7% in Manitoba. Regular EI benefits account for 82% of male EI benefits in Manitoba, and 84.2 for Canada.

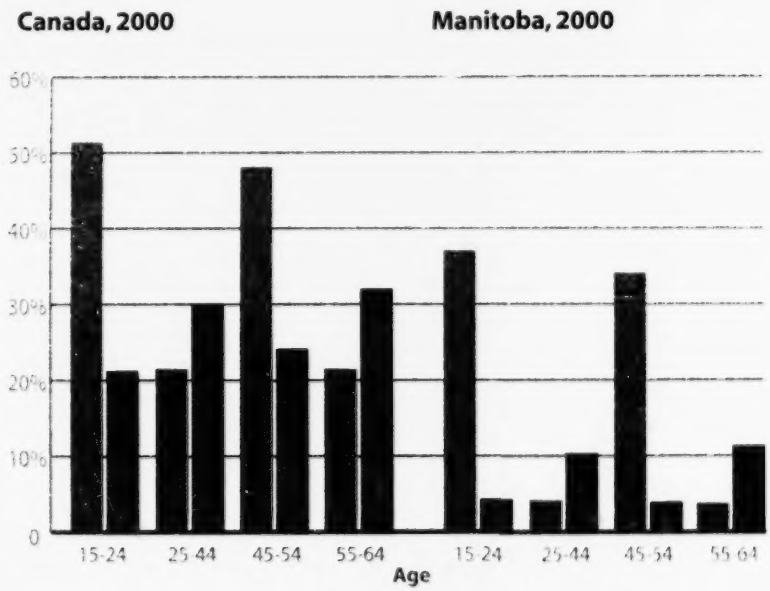
Type of Benefit	Total Beneficiaries Women	Men	Women as a % of total beneficiaries
Regular	4,005	12,062	24.9
Sickness	912	727	55.8
Maternity	1,862	–	100.0
Parental	1,050	–	91.7
Fishing	55	425	11.5
Training	570	1,010	36.1
Work Sharing	45	225	16.8
Job Creation	50	112	31.5
Adoption	10	–	100.0
Self-employment	30	58	34.1
	8,589	14,614	

Percentage employed part-time by age and sex, 1976-2000

	15 - 24 years		25 - 44 years		45 - 54 years		55 - 64 years	
	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %
Canada	1976	25.0	18.0	21.9	1.5	24.2	1.4	24.7
3.6								
1980	28.3	20.1	23.2	1.9	27.3	2.0	27.8	4.4
1985	37.2	28.0	23.8	3.2	27.7	2.8	29.6	5.9
1990	41.1	32.6	21.5	3.3	24.3	2.6	31.0	7.3
1995	51.7	39.8	22.8	4.7	22.4	4.2	32.5	9.5
2000	51.4	37.1	21.3	4.4	21.5	4.2	30.0	10.4
Manitoba 1976	25.0	17.5	26.9	1.4	26.5	0.0	31.4	3.8
1980	32.2	20.3	28.0	2.3	31.1	2.9	33.9	5.5
1985	36.9	25.9	26.8	3.1	31.3	3.3	30.2	7.5
1990	44.0	33.8	26.4	4.3	26.6	4.1	42.8	13.0
1995	52.0	37.0	26.7	4.7	25.3	3.8	37.0	11.2
2000	48.1	34.1	24.2	4.0	21.5	3.8	32.1	11.4

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Women in all age groups are more likely than men to work part-time. 17% of all women working part-time in Manitoba chose to because of childcare responsibilities. In Manitoba school attendance accounts for 23.5% of all women choosing part-time work and 46.2% of men choosing to work part-time.



Reasons women and men work part-time

1997-2000	Canada[2]		Manitoba[2]	
Caring for children	15.2	0.7	16.8	-
Other personal or family responsibilities	6.1	1.7	8.8	1.6
Going to school	24.0	43.9	23.5	46.2
Personal preference	26.7	21.4	27.0	23.6
Other voluntary	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.2
Other[1]	24.3	27.5	20.2	21.7
Total employed part-time ('000)	1,871.8	829.7	74.2	31.4

[illegible]

Absences of paid employees from work due to personal or family responsibilities, 1987-2000

In 2000, women in Manitoba who missed work due to personal responsibilities lost an average of 6.5 days, compared to only 1.4 days for men. Days missed have gradually increased since 1987 for men and women.

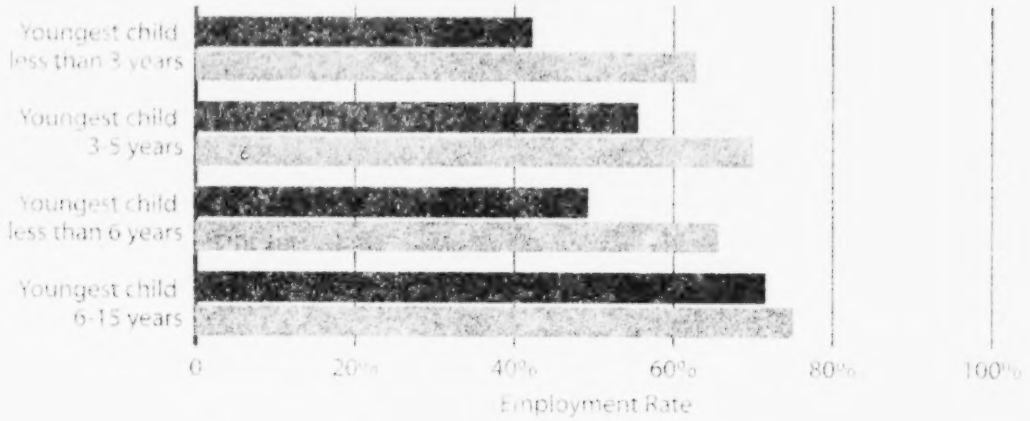
1987-2000		% of Employed Losing Time Per Week		Average Days Lost Per Year	
Canada	1987	2.6	1.1	4.4	0.8
	1990	3.2	1.4	5.4	0.9
	1995	3.3	1.2	6.8	0.9
	2000	3.4	1.4	6.3	1.1
Manitoba	1987	3.0	1.5	4.6	1.0
	1990	3.6	1.7	5.1	1.1
	1995	3.5	1.5	6.3	1.2
	2000	3.6	1.6	6.5	1.4

[illegible]

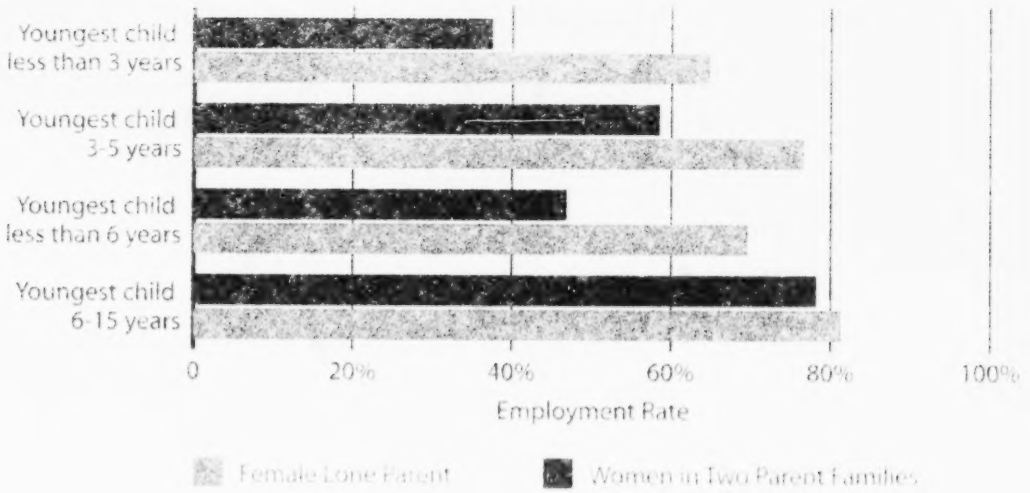
Employment rates of mothers by age of youngest child and family status, 1976-2000

The older the children, the more likely mothers are to be in the workforce.

Canada



Manitoba



Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Time allocation for people aged 25-44, employed full-time, 1998

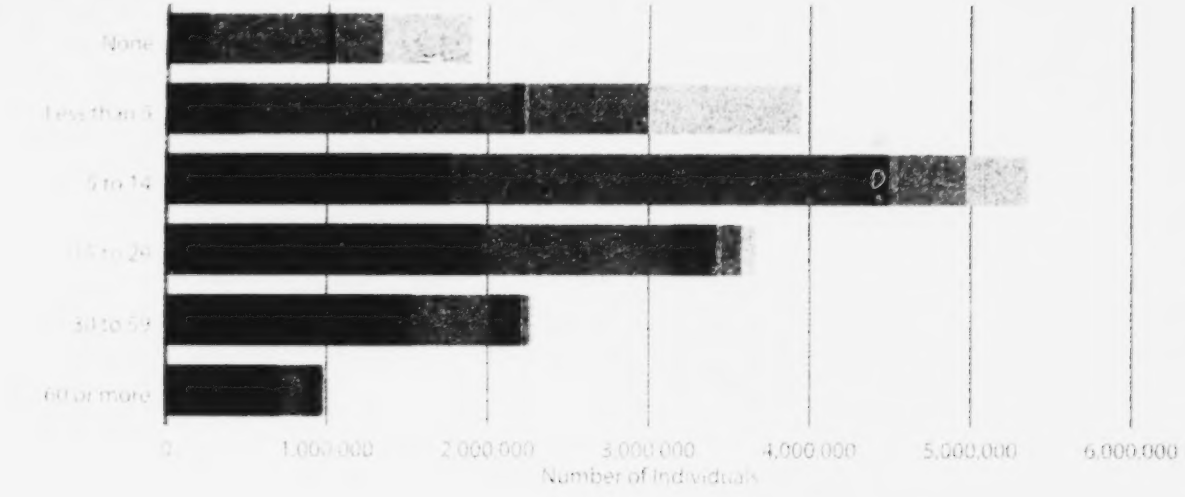
Canada

Women spend more time than men doing unpaid work, with or without the presence of children.

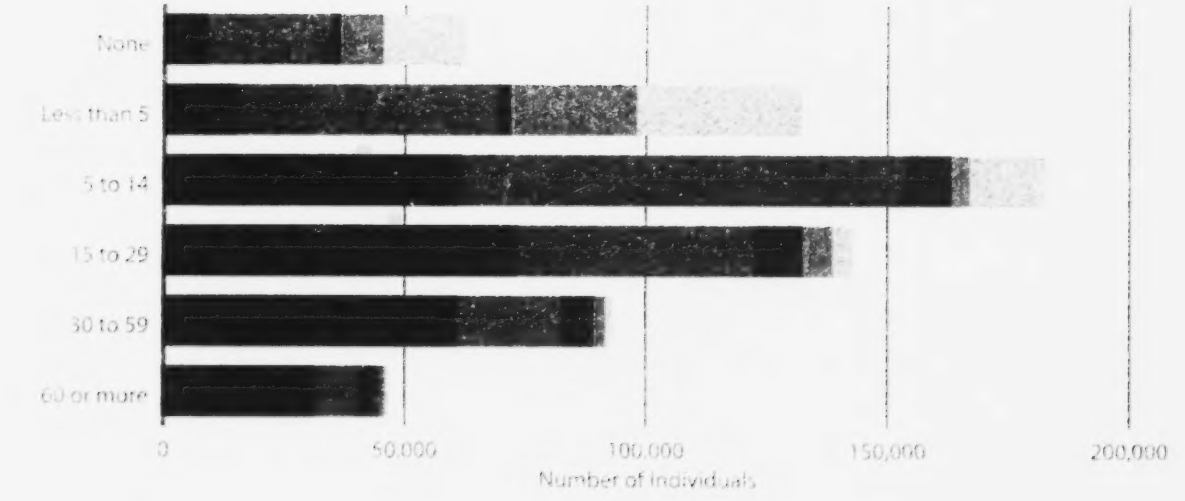
Statistics Canada, General Social Survey

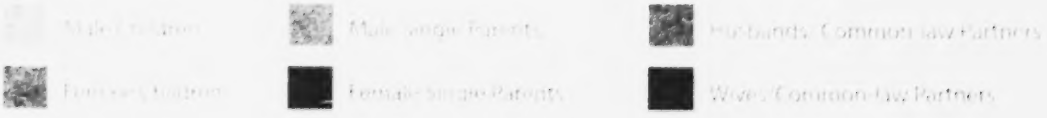
Hours of unpaid housework in households with children, 1996

Canada



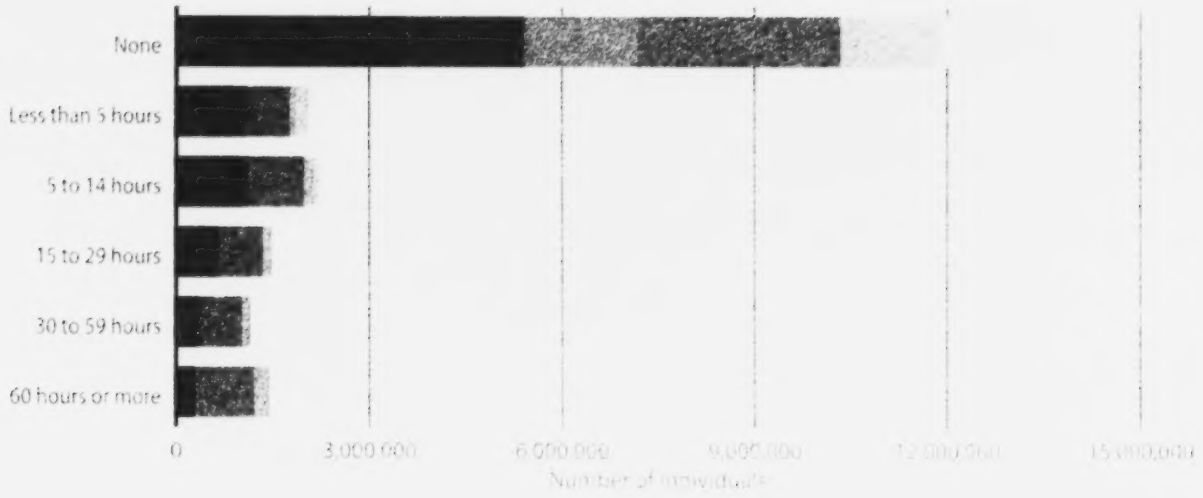
Manitoba



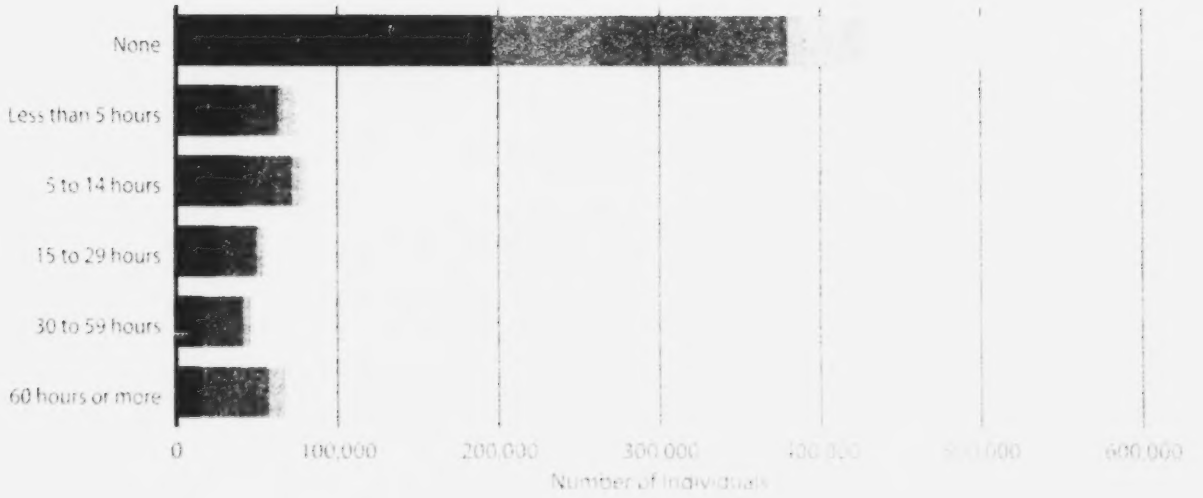


Hours of unpaid childcare by family status, 1996

Canada



Manitoba



Lone Female Parents
Wives/common-law Partners
Lone Male Parents
Female Children

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Membership in employer-registered pension plans (RPP), Manitoba, 1983 – 1998[1]

Women's participation in employer sponsored pension plans has steadily increased over the past decade. Manitoba women's membership rate is higher than the overall rate for Canada. In 1997, the rate for Manitoba was 47.6% of female workers, compared to 39.9% for Canada.

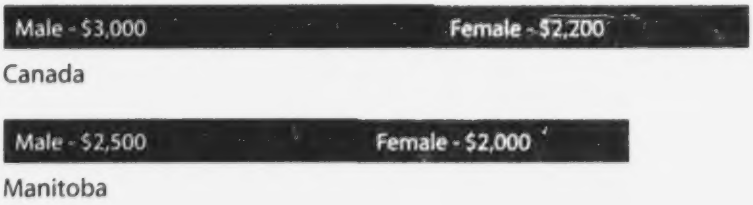
	Women		Men		
1983	66,699	36.4	119,656	52.1	35.8
1985	72,426	38.2	122,369	51.9	37.2
1987	83,658	41.3	121,364	50.4	40.8
1989	92,125	44.9	122,879	50.0	42.8
1991	101,571	49.9	122,392	51.8	45.4
1992	104,723	51.2	123,630	54.1	45.9
1993	104,571	50.8	121,088	51.3	46.3
1994	107,383	52.2	121,975	50.6	46.8
1995	106,897	50.4	117,535	48.3	47.6
1996	107,045	50.1	118,285	48.0	47.5
1997	103,519	47.6	113,996	46.0	47.6
1998	109,316	49.6	114,839	46.5	48.8

1. At December 31st of each year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division

RRSP contributions, 2000

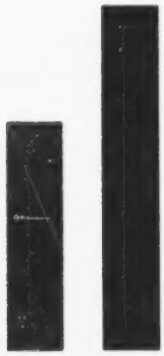
Men, on average contribute $500 more to their RRSPs than women do.

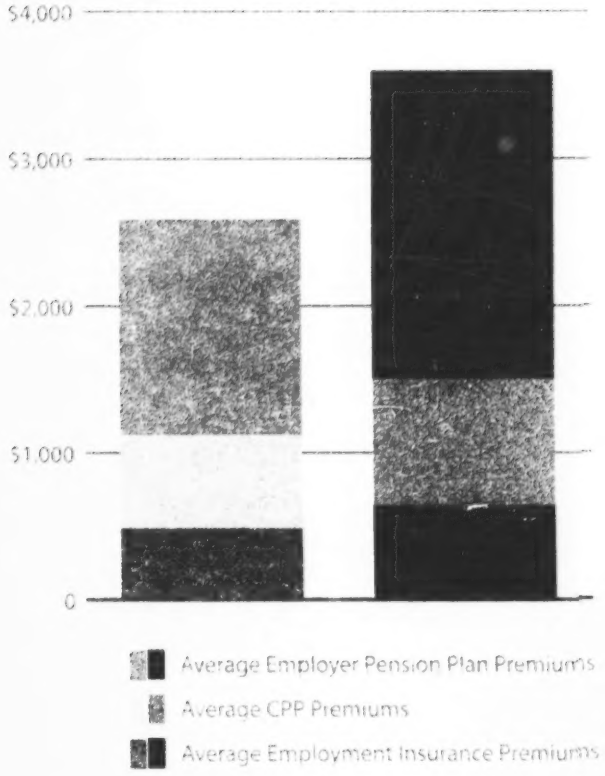


Small area and Administrative Data Division

Average income of tax filers, with income deductions, 1999

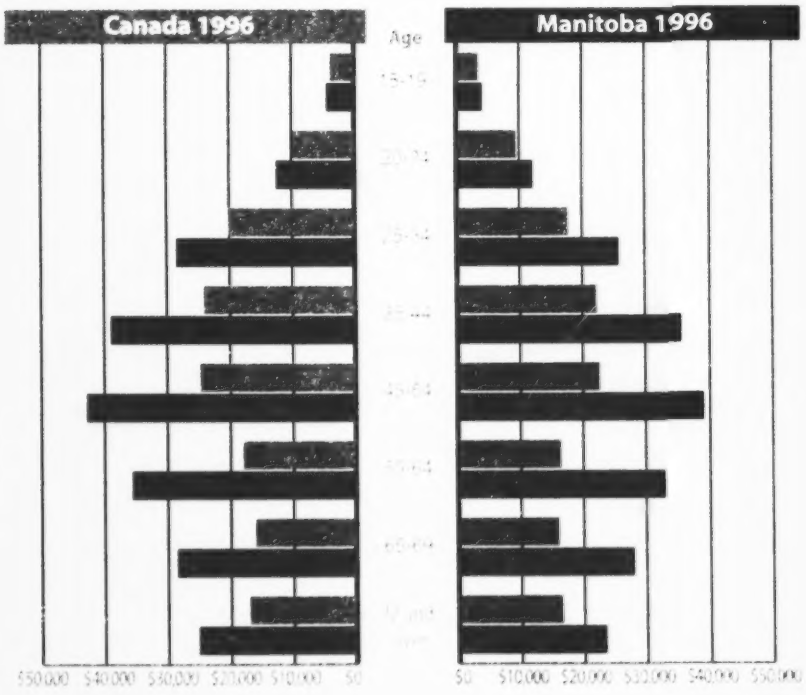
Average Income





Small area and Administrative Data Division

Average income by age group



Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division

Family income, by number of earners in the family, 1996

Manitoba

	No Earners	1 Earner	2 Earners	3 or More Earners
Less than $10,000	7,634	4,797	2,682	225
$10,000-$19,999	12,274	11,128	6,705	585
$20,000-$29,999	13,372	13,750	13,678	1,844
$30,000-$39,999	7,334	12,151	19,042	3,374
$40,000-$49,999	3,992	8,634	21,456	5,083
$50,000-$59,999	2,445	5,628	21,188	5,892
$60,000-$69,999	1,148	2,942	16,360	6,477
$70,000-$79,999	599	1,663	11,130	5,802
$80,000-$99,999	549	1,599	12,069	7,737
$100,000-$124,999	249	767	5,632	4,408
$125,000-$149,999	50	320	1,877	1,664
$150,000 and over	100	512	2,280	1,844

Canada

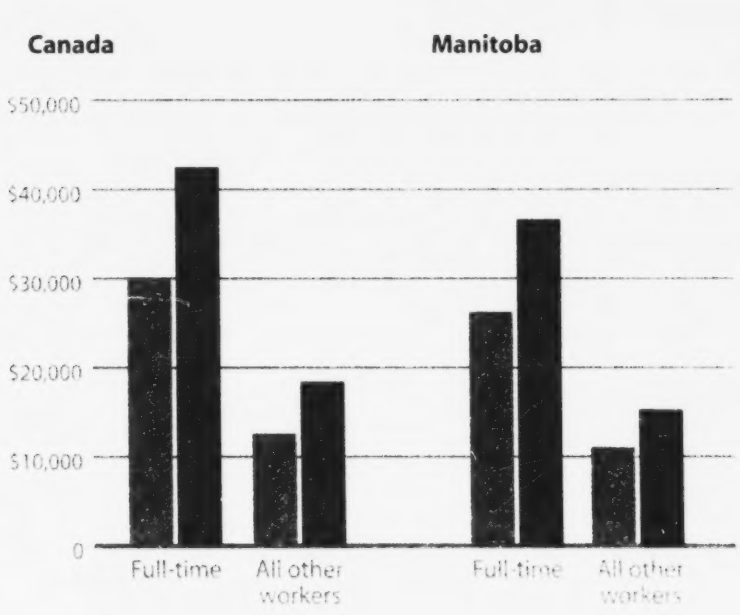
	No Earners	1 Earner	2 Earners	3 or More Earners
Less than $10,000	239,266	127,050	63,089	7,431
$10,000-$19,999	368,524	276,855	136,693	13,900
$20,000-$29,999	346,523	350,810	276,890	33,970
$30,000-$39,999	173,261	345,121	410,078	62,632
$40,000-$49,999	103,132	274,959	497,701	94,479
$50,000-$59,999	57,754	199,108	508,216	118,895
$60,000-$69,999	19,251	121,361	448,632	133,757
$70,000-$79,999	33,002	70,162	350,494	128,449
$80,000-$99,999	17,876	64,473	417,088	203,820
$100,000-$124,999	8,251	32,237	217,306	142,249
$125,000-$149,999	2,750	13,274	80,614	61,570
$150,000 and over	4,125	22,755	98,138	61,570

Source: Canada Census of Canada

Earners are those in age 15 and over with employment income.

Employment income for full-time workers, 1996

Women working full-time, full-year make 86% of what their male counterparts earn.

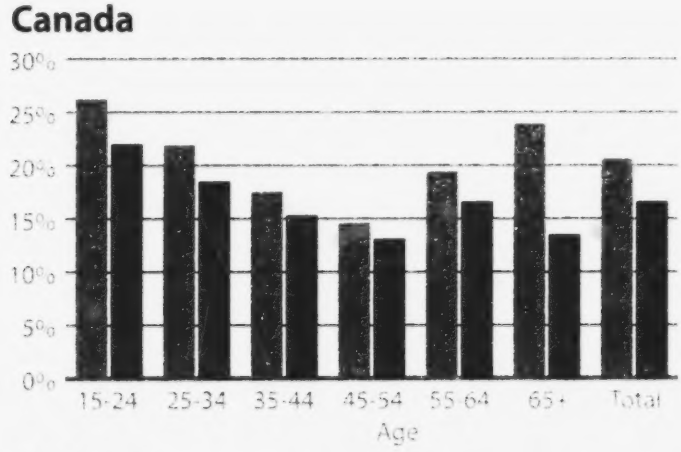


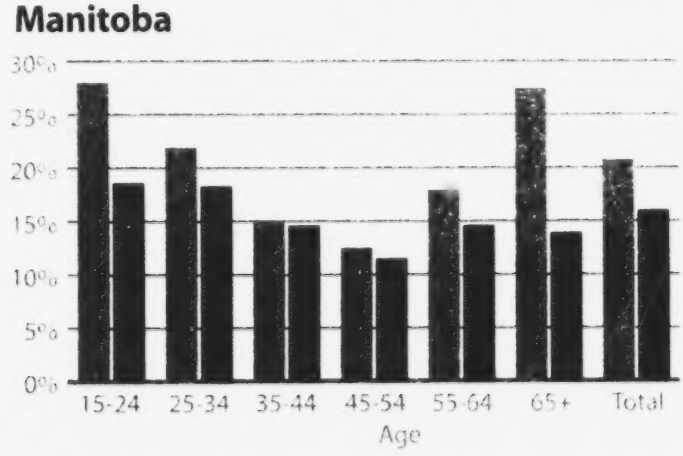
Men Women

Statistics Canada Income Statistics Division. All values include persons who did not work in the reference year.

Percent of the population showing incidence of low income, 1996

Women in all age groups face a higher risk of low-income than men.

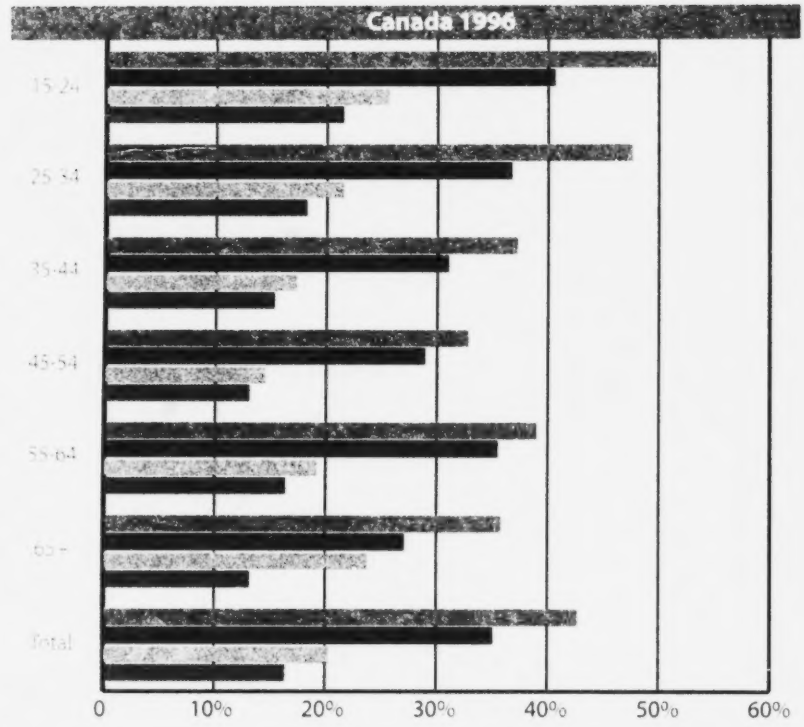


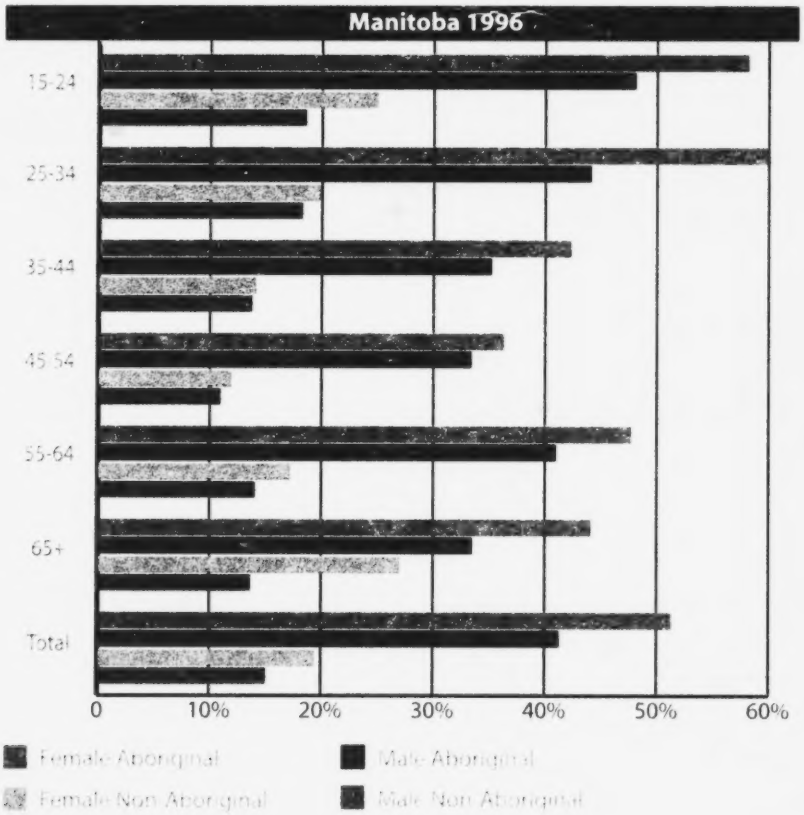


Men Women

Percentage of the Aboriginal population aged 15+, showing incidence of low income status

Low income cut-offs: Families or individuals are classified as "low income" if they spend, on average, at least 20% more of their pre-tax income than the Canadian average on food, shelter and clothing. Families and individuals are below the low income cut-off line if they spend 54.7% of their income on these items.

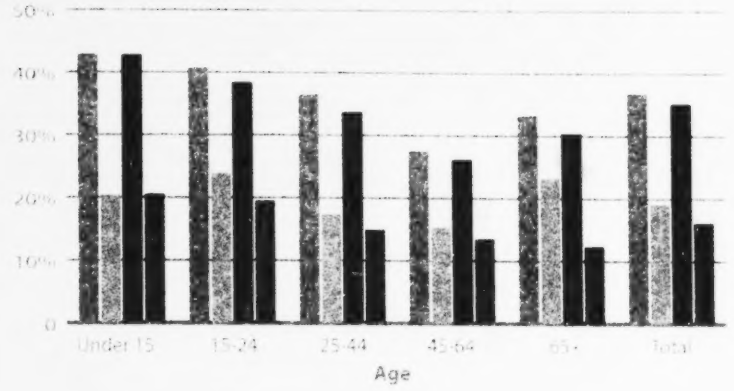




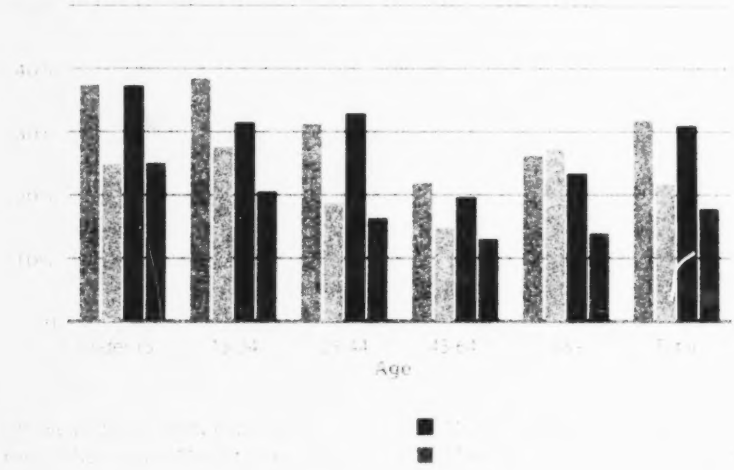
Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Visible minority population, showing incidence of low income status, 1996

Canada



Manitoba



Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Visible minority population, average employment income, 1996

Canada

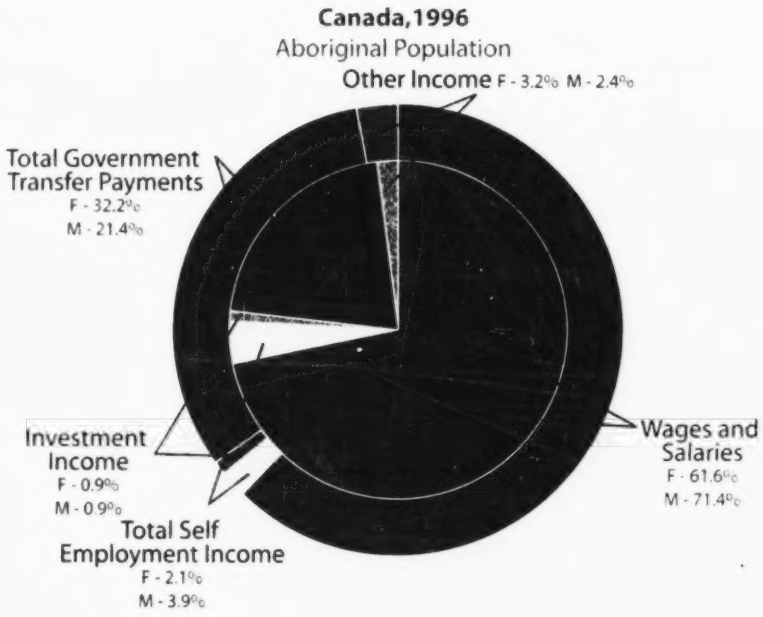
	Women	Men
Total Visible minority population	$27,508	$36,088
Others	$30,479	$43,200

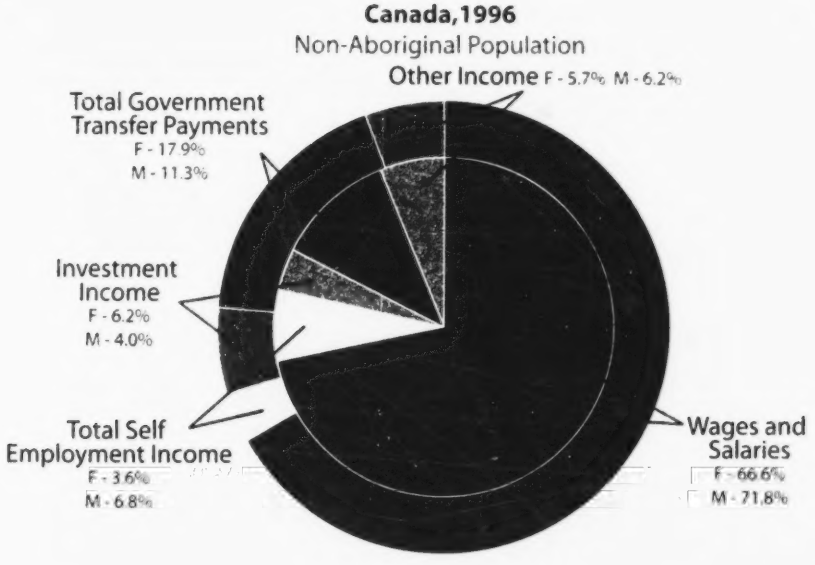
Manitoba

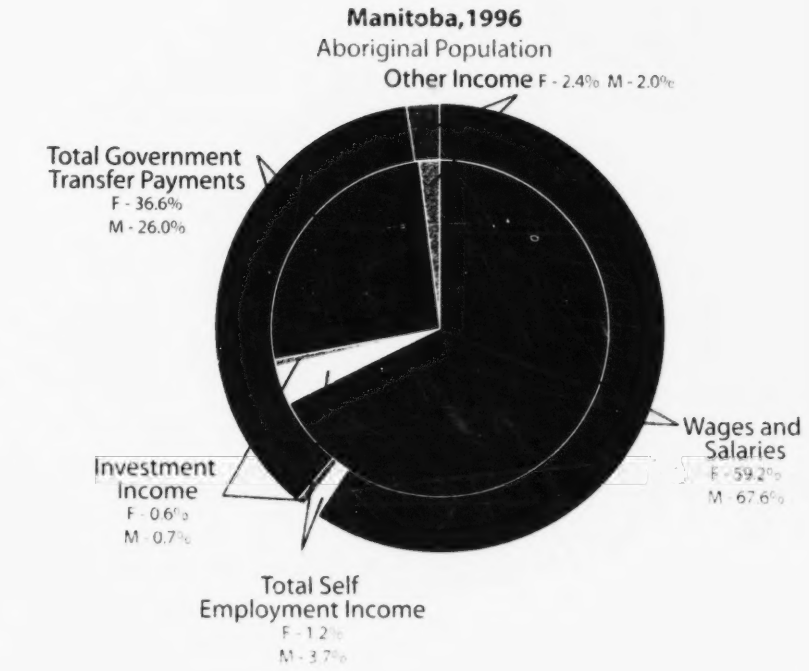
	Women	Men
Total Visible minority population	$21,454	$30,512
Others	$26,727	$37,210

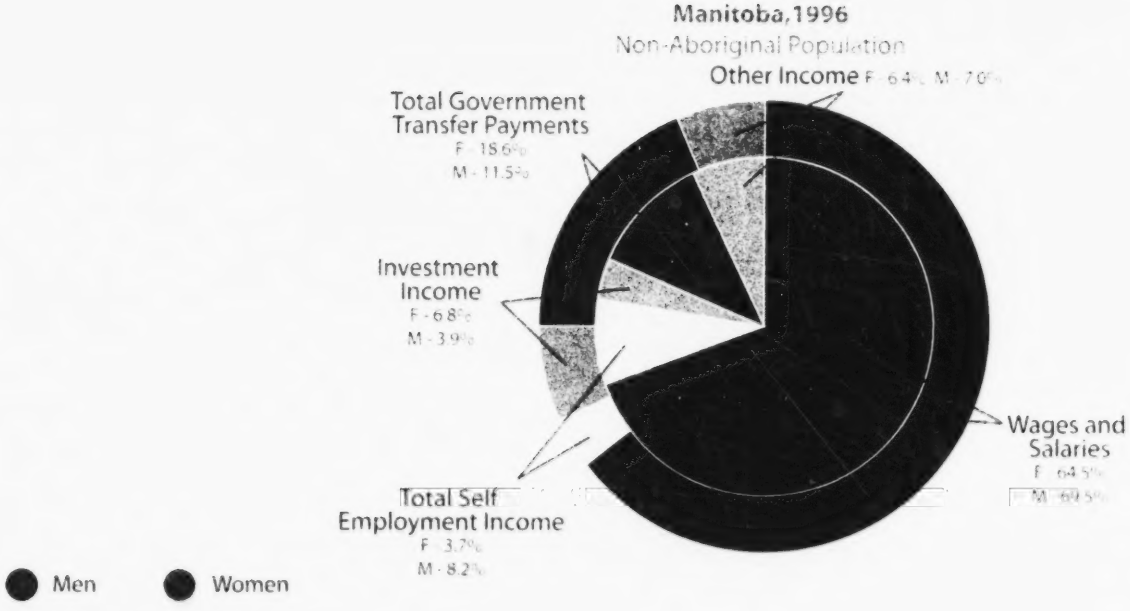
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Aboriginal population aged 15+ showing major sources of income





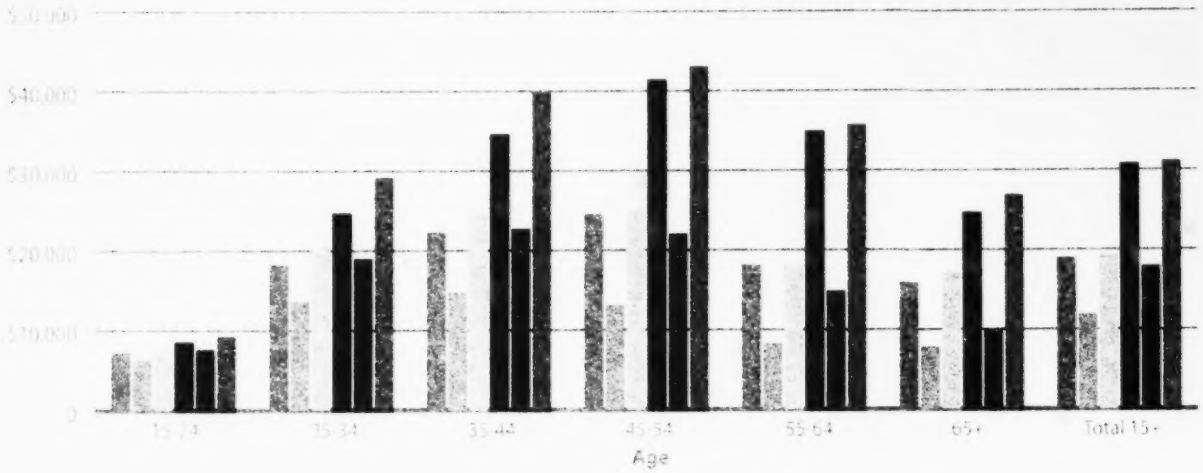




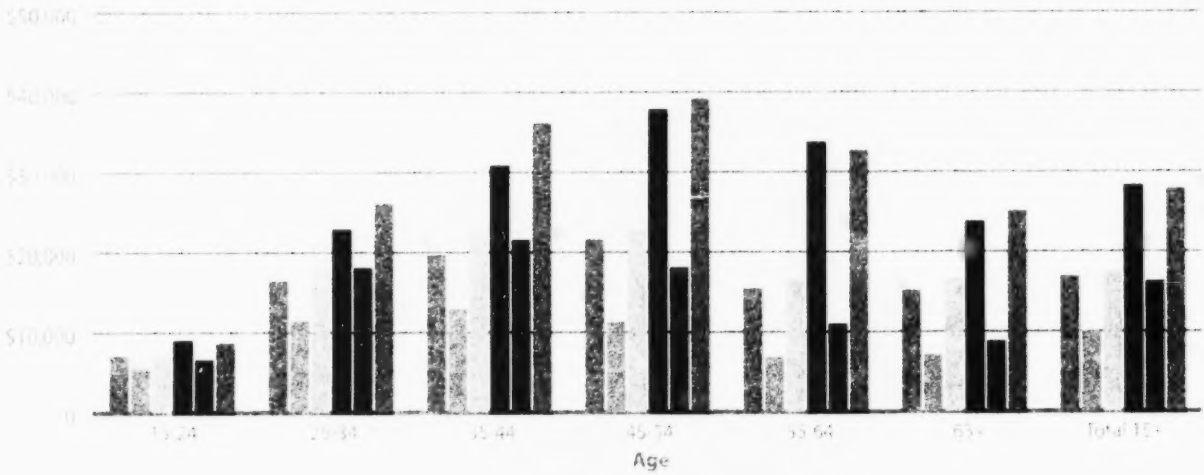
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Immigrant population, average total income, 1996

Canada



Manitoba



Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Health

Most women consider themselves to be in good health.

Women still have longer life expectancies than men, but the gap has decreased in recent years.

Women are more likely to use health services and take medications.

Women suffer from more chronic illnesses, affecting their quality of life, particularly in old age.

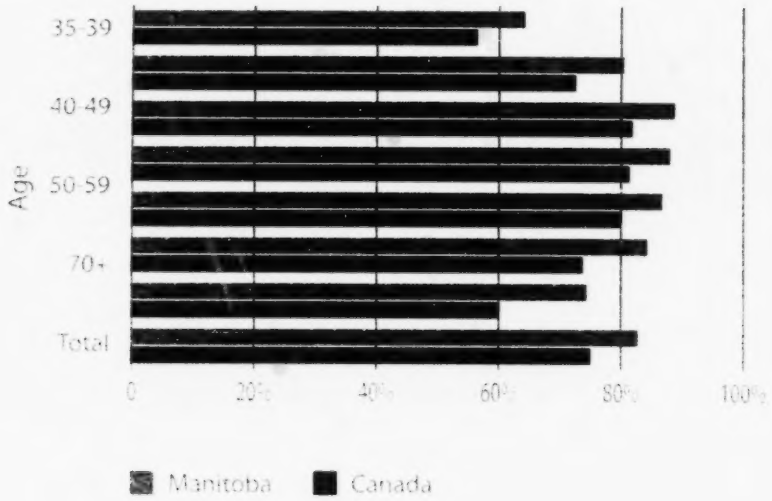
Women are more likely to suffer from depression, but less likely than men to commit suicide.

Consultation with a health care professional

1996-97	Canada		Manitoba	
Consultations with health professionals	95.5%	89.7%	95.4%	90.5%
family doctor	84.5%	71.3%	83.7%	73.6%
dentist / orthodontist	60.7%	56.1%	58.4%	54.1%
eye specialist	39.1%	31.9%	34.8%	28.5%
other medical doctor	28.8%	17.6%	25.2%	17.4%
chiropractor	10.6%	9.7%	16.0%	16.4%
nurse	7.1%	4.2%	7.5%	3.8%
physiotherapist	7.0%	5.6%	8.7%	5.9%
social worker / counsellor	3.7%	2.5%	4.1%	2.5%
psychologist	2.5%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%
speech/ audio./ occupational therapist	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%

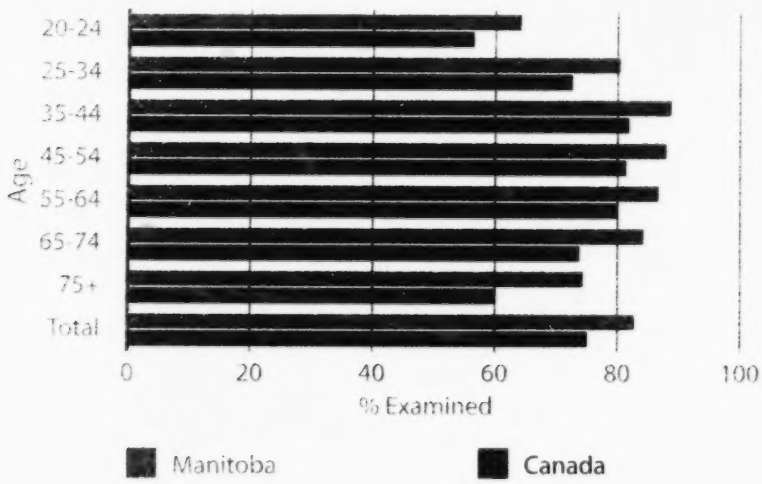
Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey, 1996-97 [CANSIM]

Percentage of women aged 35+ who have had mammograms, 1996-97



Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey, 1996-97 [P. 38]

Women aged 20+ who had a breast examination by a health professional, 1996-97



Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey, 1996-97 [P. 32]

Percentage of the population aged 12+ taking selected medications, 1996-97

		Female	Male
Manitoba	Took pain relievers	78.0%	65.7%
Canada		69.7%	58.0%
Manitoba	Took tranquilizers	2.1%	2.0%
Canada		3.3%	2.0%
Manitoba	Took anti-depressants	4.1%	2.6%
Canada		4.5%	2.4%
Manitoba	Took codeine, Demerol or morphine	6.7%	3.7%
Canada		5.2%	4.0%
Manitoba	Took allergy medicine	9.3%	6.3%
Canada		8.5%	6.6%
Manitoba	Took asthma medications	5.8%	5.2%
Canada		6.0%	4.4%
Manitoba	Took cough or cold remedies	23.6%	26.4%
Canada		18.0%	17.4%
Manitoba	Took penicillin or other antibiotics	10.9%	7.9%
Canada		10.1%	6.9%
Manitoba	Took medicine for the heart	3.2%	5.0%
Canada		4.0%	4.5%
Manitoba	Took medicine for blood pressure	10.6%	8.3%
Canada		10.2%	7.6%
Manitoba	Took diuretics	4.8%	2.8%
Canada		4.0%	1.9%
Manitoba	Took steroids	1.5%	0.6%
Canada		1.0%	0.6%
Manitoba	Took insulin	1.0%	0.7%
Canada		0.8%	1.2%
Manitoba	Took pills to control diabetes	1.3%	2.0%
Canada		1.7%	2.1%
Manitoba	Took sleeping pills	4.1%	2.0%
Canada		3.9%	2.8%
Manitoba	Took stomach remedies	10.9%	10.7%
Canada		8.8%	7.9%
Manitoba	Took laxatives	4.0%	2.0%
Canada		4.0%	1.8%
Manitoba	Took birth control pills	15.5%	–
Canada		16.3%	–
Manitoba	Took hormones for menopause	8.6%	–
Canada		11.4%	–
Manitoba	Took medications	88.5%	80.0%
Canada		84.8%	72.4%

Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey (1996-97 PUMF)

Non-responses are excluded from calculations

Percentage of the population using alternative health care, 1996-97

Age		15-19	20-24	<25	25-34	<35	35-44	45-54	35-54	55+	55-64	65-74	75-79	Total
Manitoba														
MALE	%	–	–	–	7.2	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.2	2.8	–	–	–	4.3
FEMALE	%	–	9.1	6.0	8.6	7.3	11.1	11.2	11.1	5.5	7.5	4.9	–	8.2
Canada														
MALE	%	1.8	3.5	2.6	5.7	4.2	6.8	4.7	5.9	3.2	3.5	2.3	–	4.7
FEMALE	%	5.6	6.5	6.0	10.9	8.7	10.6	10.3	10.5	6.8	9.8	4.7	5.4	8.8

Statistics Canada National Population Health Survey (from CHSMP)

Just over 8% of Manitoba women have sought alternative health care treatments, compared to 4.3% of men.

Attended self-help group

	Sex	Total
Manitoba	MALE	2.9%
	FEMALE	3.8%
Canada	MALE	2.1%
	FEMALE	3.0%

Alternative health care acupuncturist

	Sex	Total
Manitoba	MALE	–%
	FEMALE	1.6%
Canada	MALE	0.9%
	FEMALE	1.5%

Alternative health care massage therapist

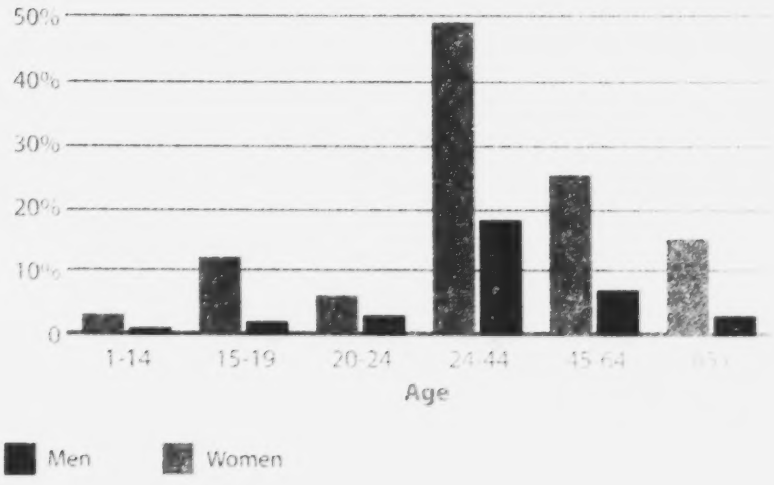
	Sex	Total
Manitoba	MALE	2.5%
	FEMALE	3.5%
Canada	MALE	2.1%
	FEMALE	3.0%

Alternative health care homeopath/naturopath

	Sex	Total
Manitoba	MALE	–%
	FEMALE	0.8%
Canada	MALE	0.9%
	FEMALE	2.0%

Number of suicides in Manitoba, 1997

While women are more likely to experience an episode of depression, suicide is more common amongst males than females.



Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics at a Glance

Percentage of the population experiencing an episode of clinical depression, 1996-97

Women in all age groups are more likely than men to experience depression.

Depression is a "condition characterized by feelings of sadness, sometimes accompanied by a sense of helplessness, irritability and hopelessness." *Women in Canada 2000, 48.*

	Canada		Manitoba	
<30	6.6%	2.6%	7.2%	3.6%
55+	2.4%	1.7%	3.4%	–
All Ages (12+)	5.5%	2.8%	6.4%	3.1%

Notes: Data omitted to hide sampling variability

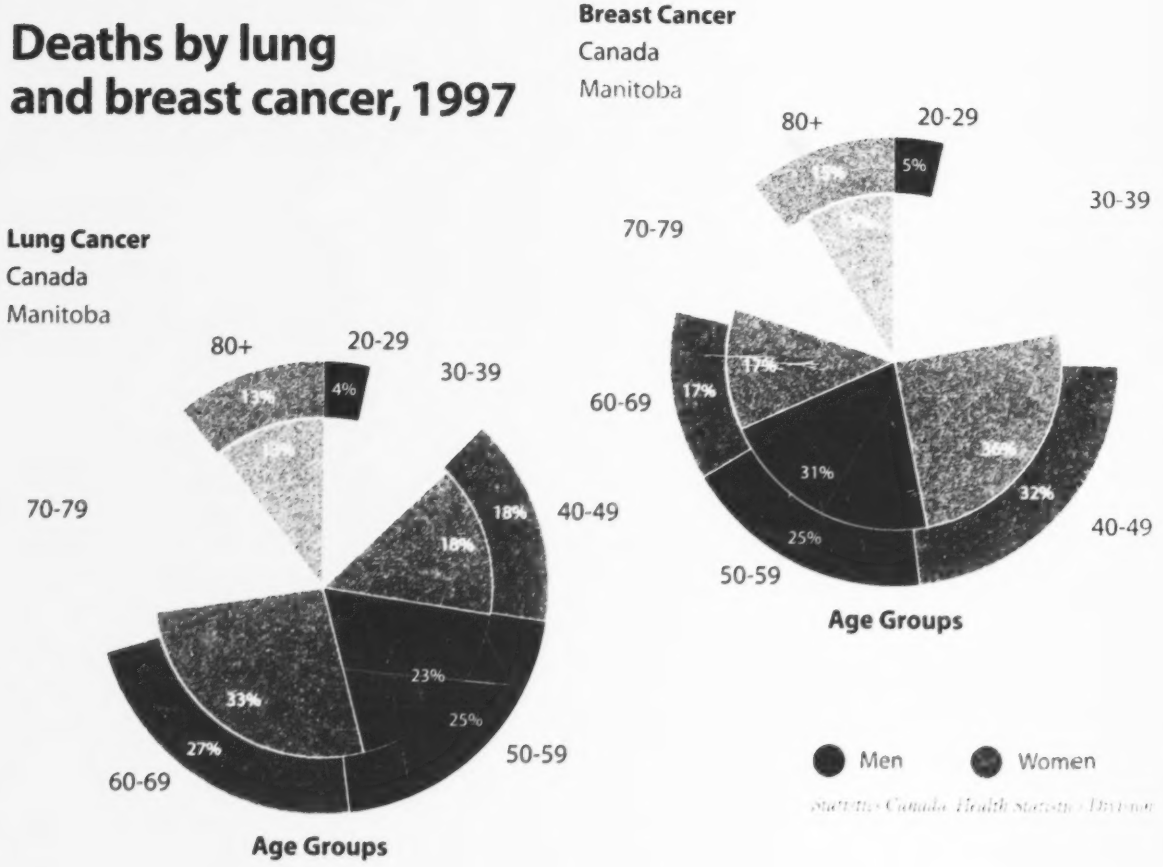
Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey, 1996-97 (CCMD)

Total deaths by selected causes, 1997

CAUSE	Canada		Manitoba	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
All causes	103,684	111,985	4,764	4,747
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1,025	1,457	42	49
Total all cancers (Malignant neoplasms)	**27,148**	**31,555**	**1,185**	**1,254**
Esophagus and stomach	1,078	2,165	49	78
Trachea, bronchus and lung	5,713	9,726	247	335
Breast	4,946	38	221	1
Uterus, ovary and adnexa	2,408	0	100	0
Lymphatic tissue and leukemia	2,449	2,966	106	157
Diabetes mellitus	2,932	2,767	165	139
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3,714	2,843	142	114
Diseases of the circulatory system	39,619	39,838	1,911	1,782
Ischaemic heart disease	19,702	23,824	933	1,032
Cardiac dysrhythmias and heart failure	4,610	3,572	251	198
Cerebrovascular disease	9,376	6,675	448	314
Arteries and capillaries	2,262	2,505	121	91
Respiratory diseases	9,425	10,611	438	430
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	720	1,310	23	29
Congenital anomalies	419	536	24	35
Motor vehicle accidents	945	2,110	40	96
Accidental falls	1,539	1,085	76	64
Suicide	767	2,914	34	110
Homicide	146	285	8	16

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division

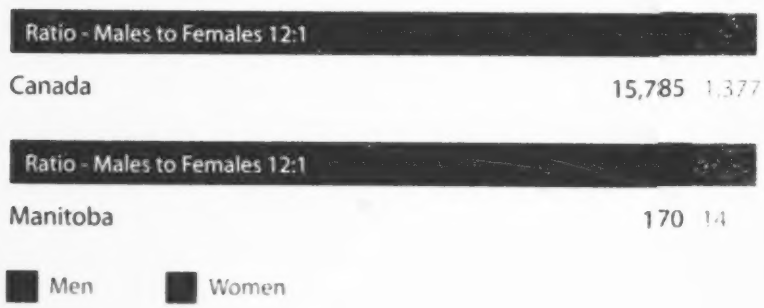
Deaths by lung and breast cancer, 1997



Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division

AIDS cases diagnosed by June 2000

A majority of female AIDS cases are attributed to heterosexual transmission. In December 1998, 53% of all adult women with AIDS in Canada were infected through unprotected sex with HIV-infected men, while 39% were infected through injection drug use.

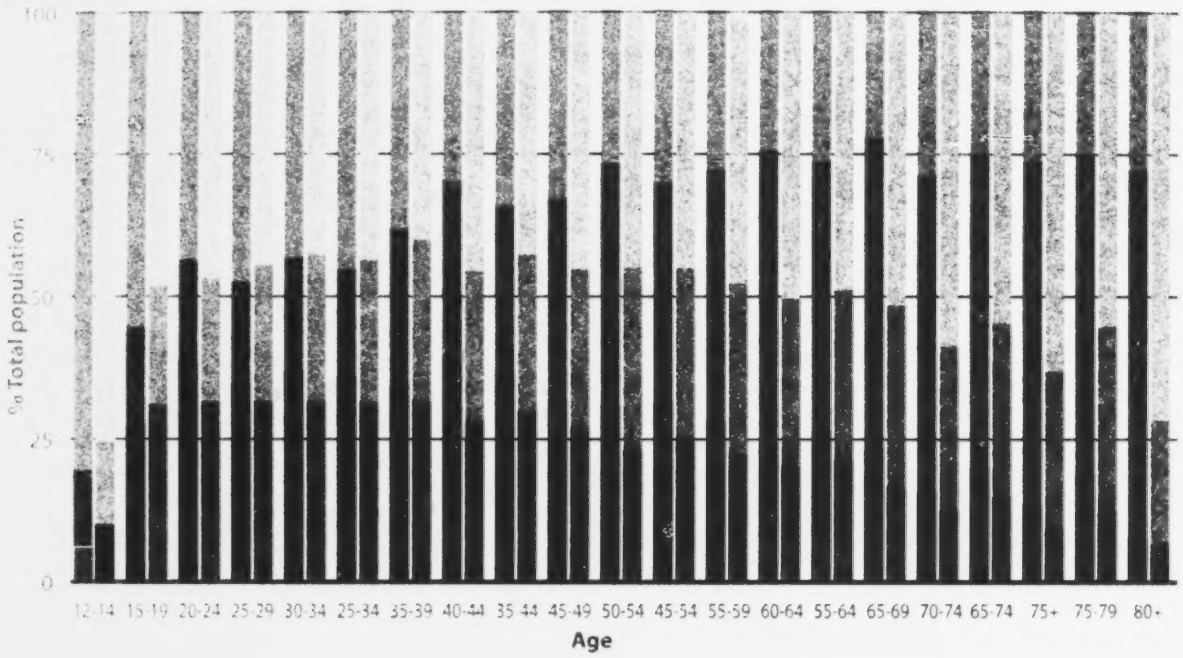


Statistics Canada, HIV and AIDS in Canada Surveillance Report to June 30, 2000

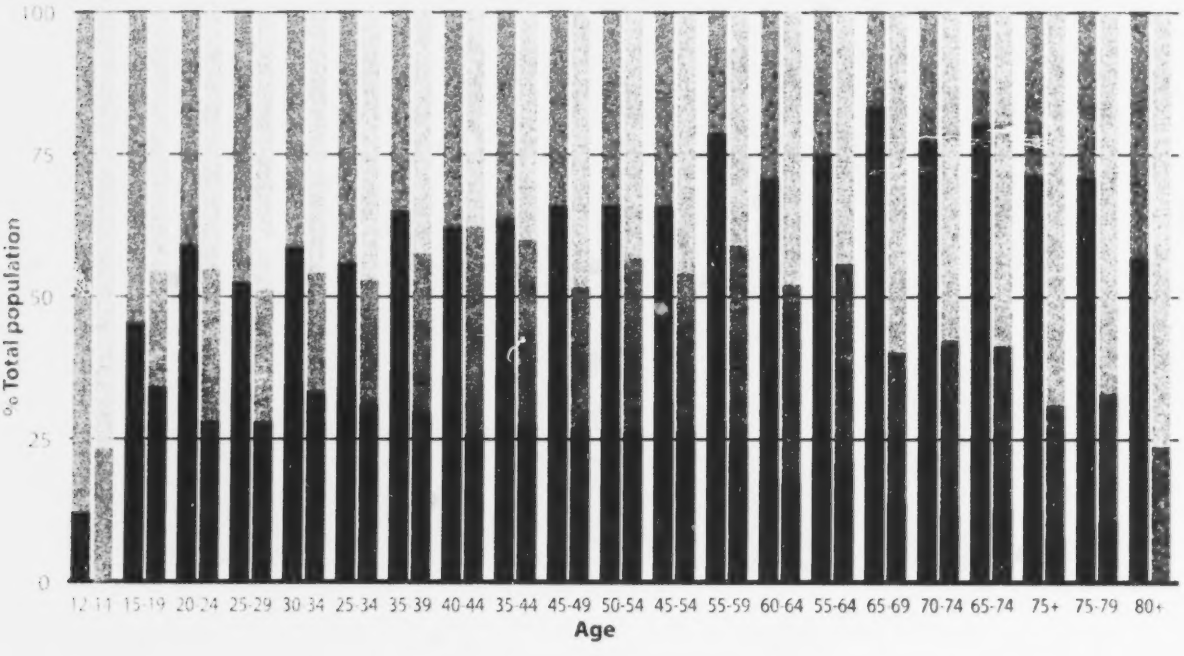
Population aged 12+, showing smoking status, 1996-97

Overall 26 of the female population smoke. Just under 50% have never smoked.

Canada



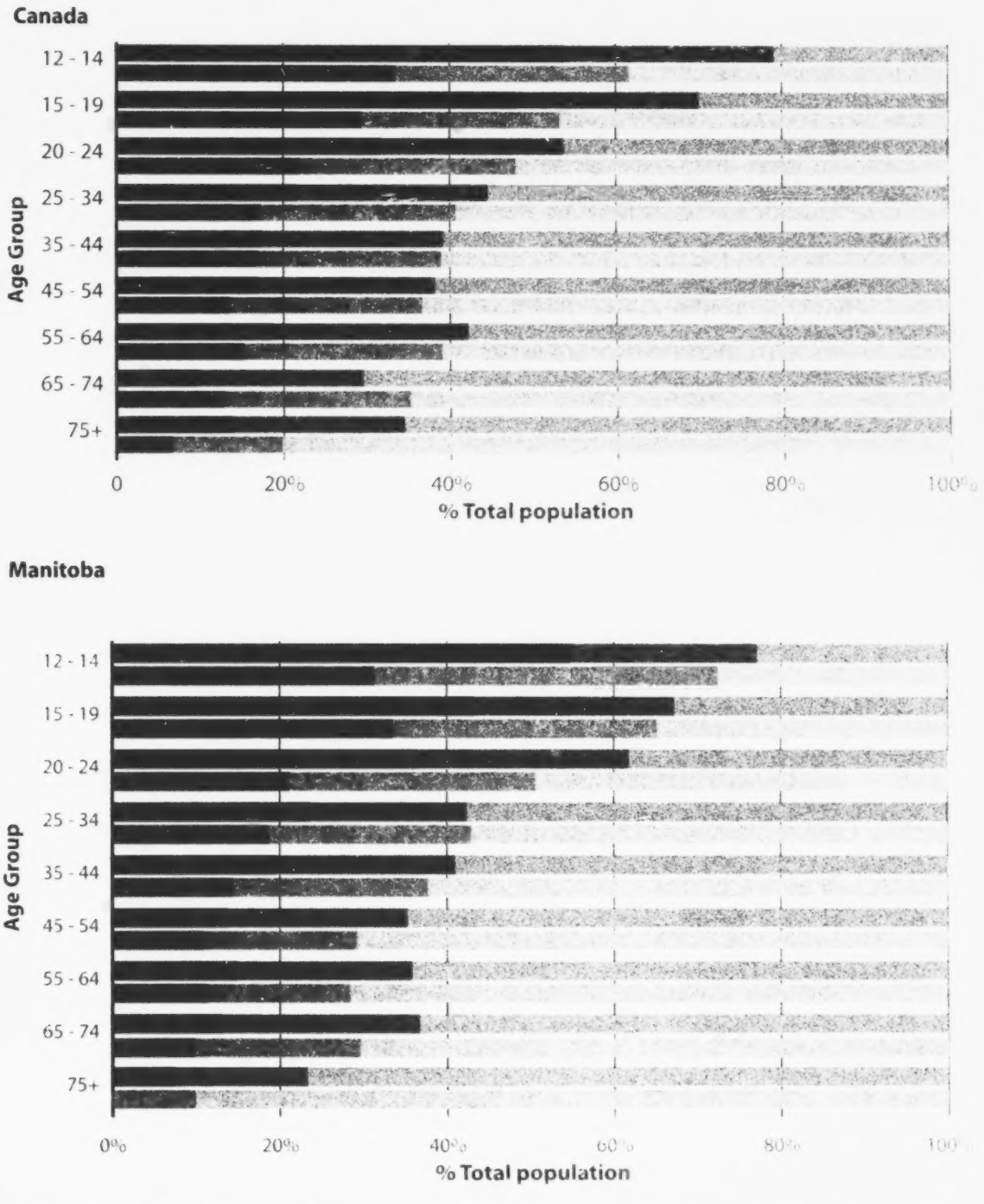
Manitoba



Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey (1996-97 PUMF)

Level of leisure-time physical activity, 1996-1997

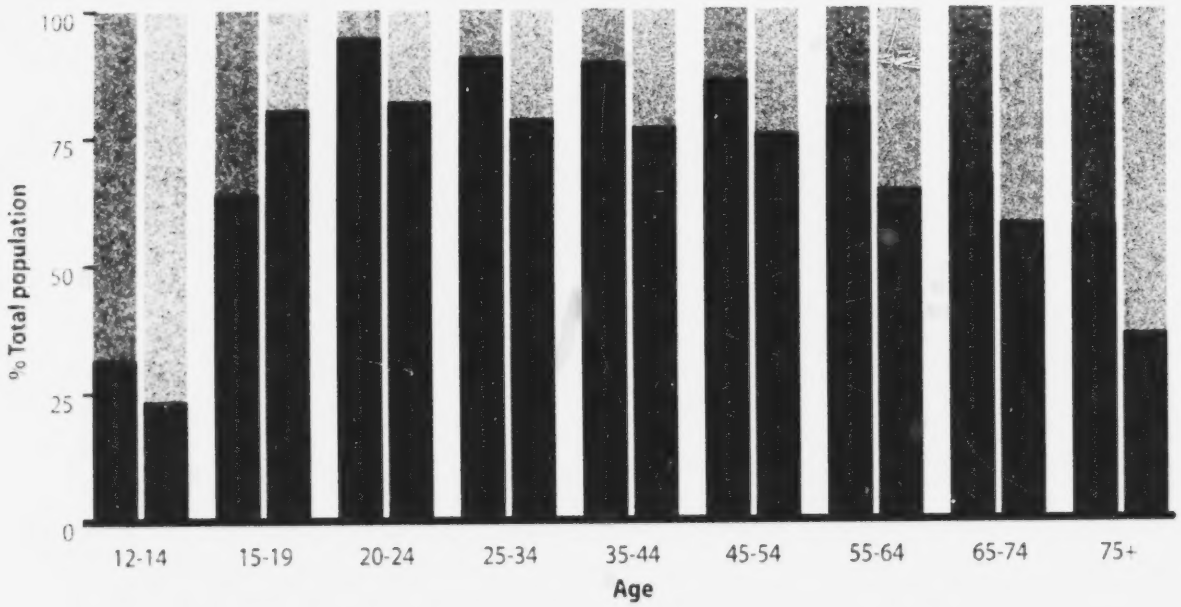
Overall activity levels decrease as age increases. Females of all age groups are more likely than males to be inactive.



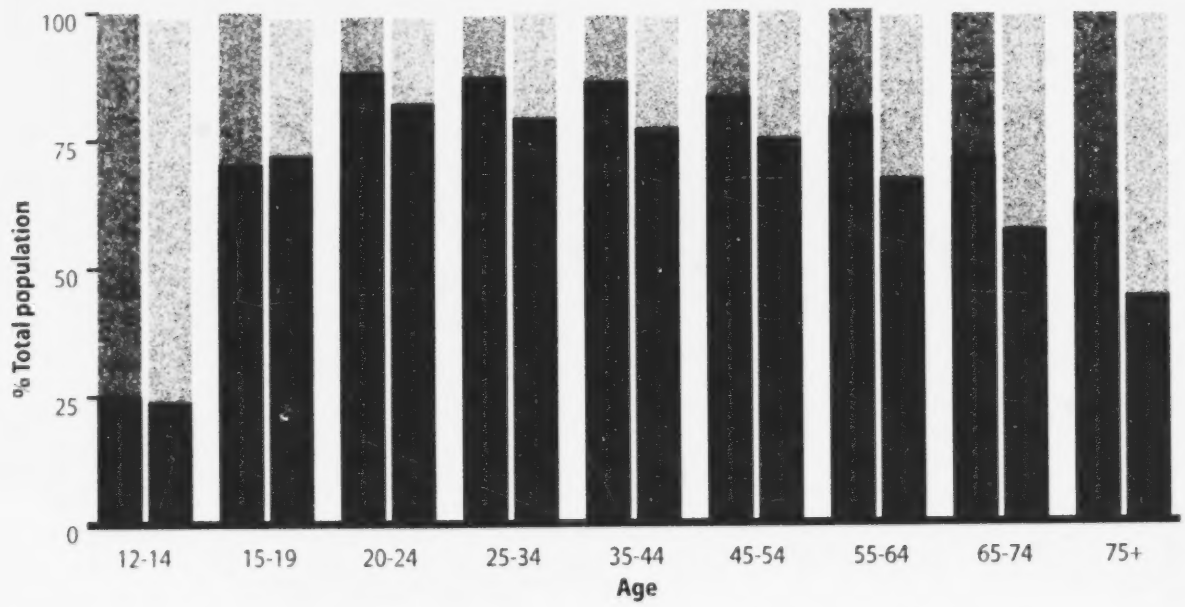
Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey (1996-97 PUMF)

Alcohol drinking status, 1996-97

Manitoba



Canada

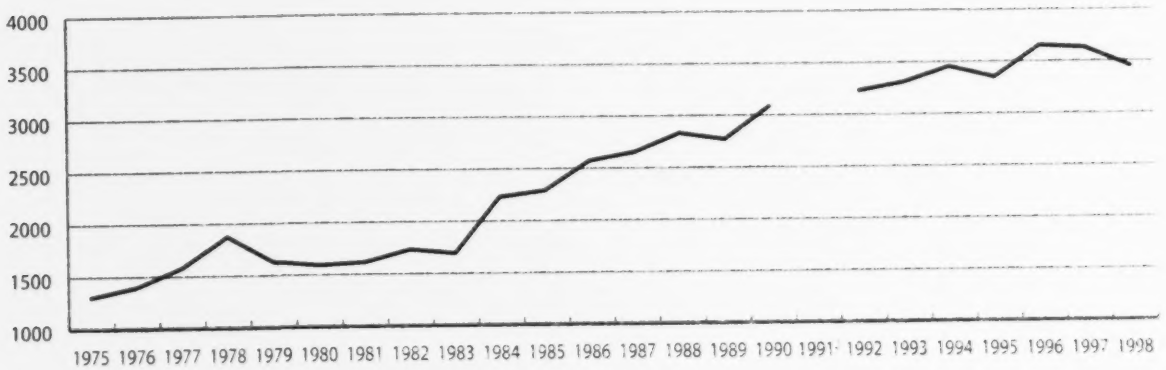


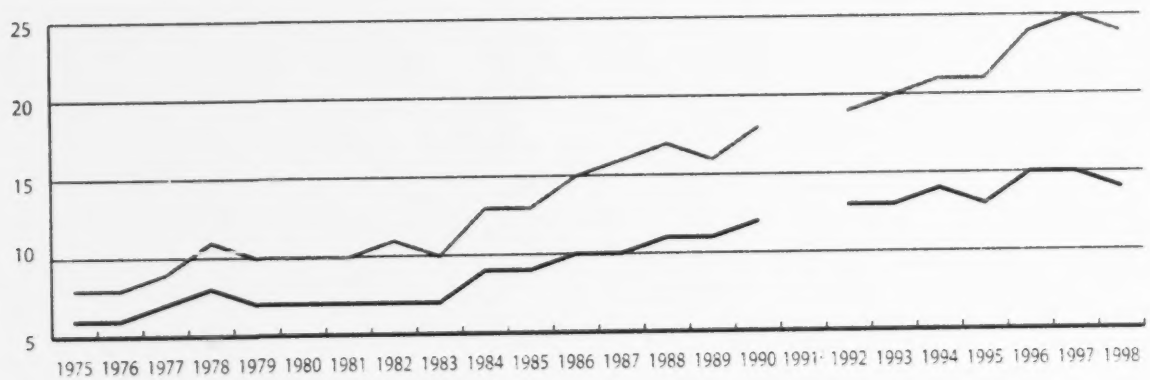
Current Drinker - Female
Current Drinker - Male
Non-Drinker - Female
Non-Drinker - Male

Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey (1996-97 PUMF)

Induced abortion rates, Manitoba residents 1975-1998

Total Abortions





Total Abortions per 100 Live Births

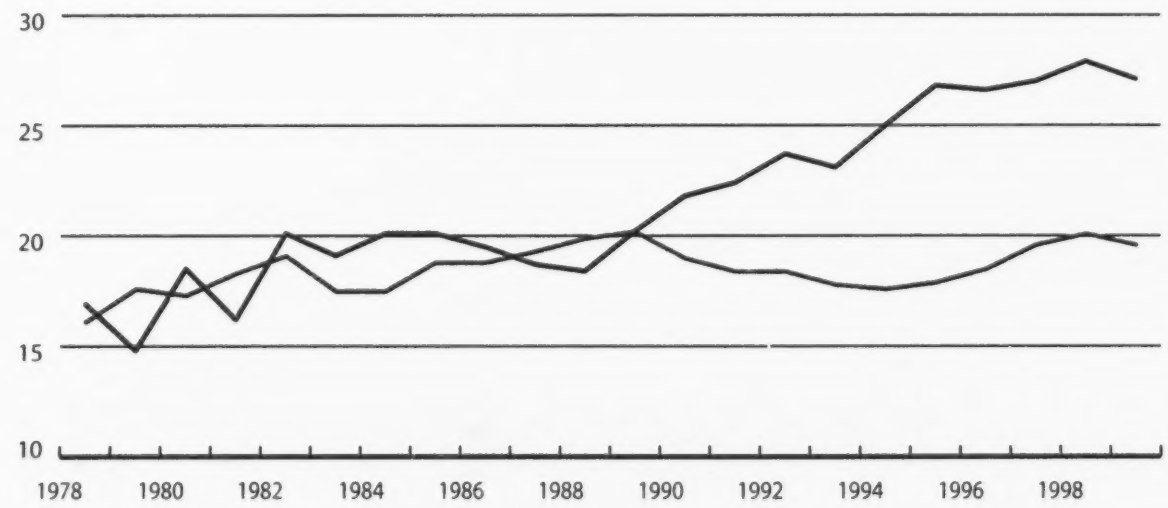
Total Abortion Rate[1]

Crime/Justice

While female crime has been on the rise, female offenders are still in the minority for all offences, with the exception of prostitution.

The crime rate of the total female population has risen over the past several years, although the most significant increase has been seen among the young adult population.

Adult women and female youth charged with criminal offences[1] as a percentage of respective total populations charged, Manitoba, 1978-1998



Note: Refers to federal statute offences

Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Adult and young females charged, by type of crime

1998	Manitoba				Canada			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Violent offences								
Homicide	4	13	-	-	55	13	2	4
Attempted murder	2	8	1	33	64	12	3	4
Sexual assault - all levels	9	2	8	9	137	2	48	3
Other sexual offences	3	3	3	8	23	3	4	3
Assault	1,411	20	381	37	14,732	15	5,073	30
Abduction	7	47	-	-	88	45	-	-
Robbery	50	12	82	25	538	9	522	15
Total violent offences	1,486	18	475	32	15,637	14	5,652	26
Property offences								
Breaking and entering	122	10	150	13	1,499	6	1,521	10
Motor vehicle theft	57	13	147	19	626	7	883	14
Theft over $5,000	21	28	8	29	434	21	84	17
Theft under $5,000	961	36	675	42	19,506	30	7,904	33
Possession of stolen goods	48	14	29	19	2,106	14	919	18
Fraud	450	35	49	41	7,478	30	642	33
Total property offences	1,659	27	1,058	27	31,649	23	11,953	22
Other Criminal Code								
Prostitution	69	61	13	93	3,086	54	170	90
Bail violations	476	18	247	34	7,205	17	2,717	29
Mischief	100	15	68	13	1,675	12	782	11
Other	1,048	16	518	26	8,888	13	3,033	21
Total other Criminal offences	1,793	17	914	24	20,854	16	6,702	22
Total Criminal Code offences	4,291	20	2,077	28	68,140	18	24,307	27
Other Federal Statutes								
Drug offences	251	19	40	22	5,485	14	788	14
Other	89	19	206	30	806	15	1,220	27
Total other								
Federal Statutes offences	340	19	246	29	6,291	14	2,008	20
Total all offences	4,631	20	2,323	28	75,431	18	26,315	22

Note: Nil or zero

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and Homicide Survey

Abused women in shelters, by type of abuse

	Manitoba		Canada
	Apr. 20 1998	Apr. 17 2000	Apr. 20 1998
Psychological abuse	72%	91%	78%
Physical abuse	73%	78%	67%
Threats	56%	72%	48%
Financial abuse	40%	57%	42%
Harassment	39%	57%	38%
Sexual assault	28%	49%	26%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Transition Home Survey

Note: respondents may list more than one type of abuse

Abused women in shelters, by relationship to abuser

	Manitoba		Canada
	Apr. 20 1998	Apr. 17 2000	Apr. 20 1998
Spouse	61%	76%	36%
Common-law partner	31%	8%	32%
Former spouse or partner	2%	8%	12%
Current or ex-boyfriend	5%	5%	5%
Unknown	1%	1%	8%
Other	-	1%	8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Transition Home Survey

other includes relative, friend, caregiver, authority and other

Female victims of homicide, by relationship to accused

The majority of women are killed by a family member - most likely their current spouse or partner.

1998		Manitoba		Canada	
Family		Number	%	Number	%
Spousal relationship					
	Spouse	1	10%	46	26.1%
	Ex-spouse	-	-	11	6.3%
Other family	Parent	3	30%	24	13.6%
	Child	-	-	8	4.5%
	Other immediate	-	-	3	1.7%
	Extended Family	-	-	10	5.7%
Total family		**4**	**40%**	-	**58.0%**
Acquaintances					
Close friend		-	-	17	9.7%
Business relationship		-	-	4	2.3%
Casual acquaintance		2	20%	22	12.5%
Total acquaintances		**2**	**20%**	**43**	**24.4%**
Other					
Stranger		2	20%	12	6.8%
Unsolved/no accused		2	20%	19	10.8%
Total		**10**	-	**176**	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Homicide Survey.

Homicide rate, 2000

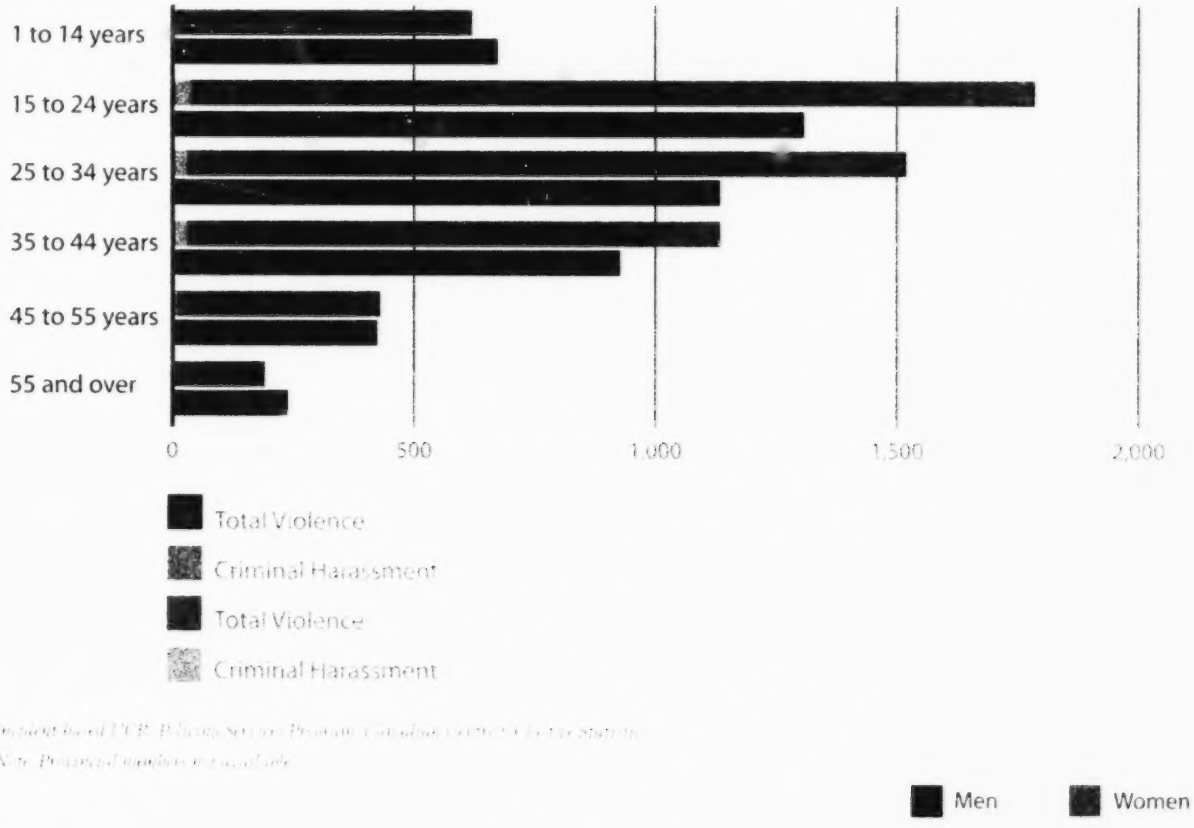
Victims of homicide, Manitoba

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Homicide Survey.

Victims of violence by age group, Winnipeg 2000

Criminal harassment, also known as stalking is an obsessive behavior directed towards another person.

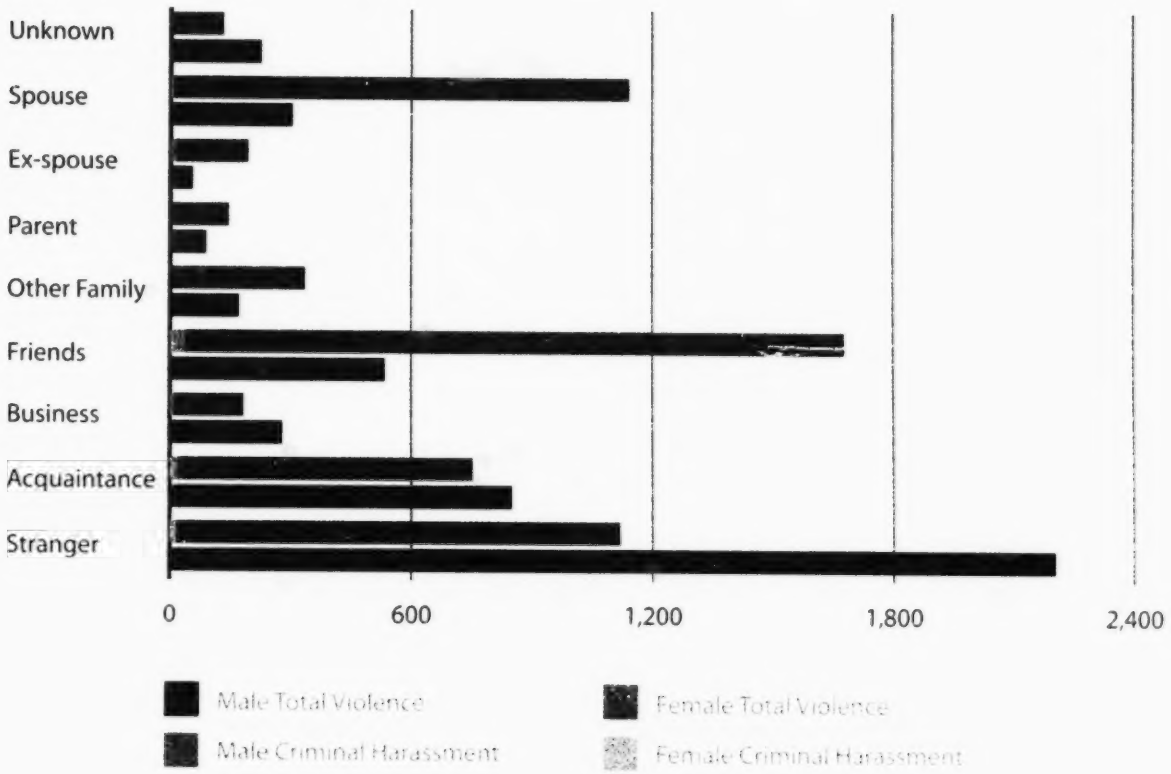
Criminal harassment



Incident-based UCR Police Service Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Note: Personal numbers not available

Victims of violence by relationship, Winnipeg 2000

Criminal Harassment



Source: Incident-based UCR, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Note: Provincial numbers are available.

Aboriginal

Recognizing the progress that has been made toward gender equality during the 20th century, today we can say that women have more economic power and access to a wider range of jobs and opportunities. Nevertheless, not all women have benefited to the same extent or in the same way. Women in diverse situations continue to face particular challenges in achieving economic equality.

Aboriginal population living on or off reserves, 1996

Canada

	Women	Men
Total - On/Off reserve	359,755	339,875
Total living on reserve	97,620	103,420
Total living off reserve	262,135	236,450

Manitoba

	Women	Men
Total - On/Off reserve	56,415	54,325
Total living on reserve	19,720	21,190
Total living off reserve	36,695	33,130

Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

35% of the female Aboriginal population and 39% of Aboriginal males live on reserves in Manitoba.

Aboriginal population, as percentage of the Aboriginal population of Canada, 1996

The Aboriginal population in Manitoba accounts for 16% of the total Aboriginal population in Canada.

Statistics Canada 1996 Census

Aboriginal women - knowledge of Aboriginal languages, 1996

34% of Aboriginal women in Manitoba are able to speak an Aboriginal language.

Canada

Age	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65+	55+	Total
Total Population	136,930	72,560	129,715	33,970	19,535	15,425	34,965	408140
Aboriginal Languages								
	22.7%	25.6%	30.1%	38.1%	46.7%	52.0%	49.0%	29.1%

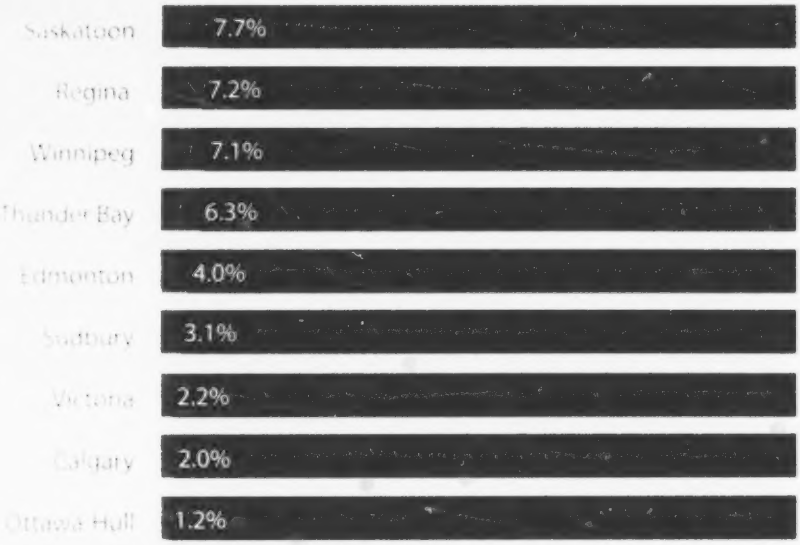
Manitoba

Age	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65+	55+	Total
Total Population	23,490	12,075	19,575	4,885	2,750	2,290	5,040	65,060
Aboriginal Languages								
	23.9%	30.2%	39.5%	48.6%	55.6%	56.1%	55.9%	34.1%

Statistics Canada 1996 Census

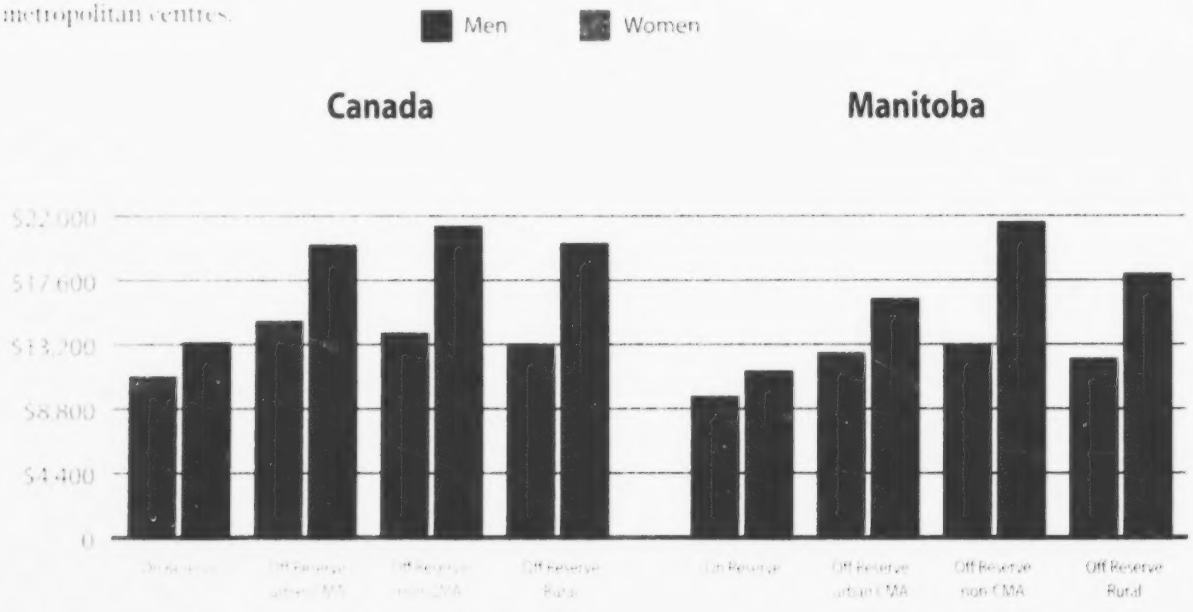
Aboriginal women as a percentage of the total female population in Census metropolitan areas, 1996

Aboriginal women account for 11.7% of the total female population in Manitoba.

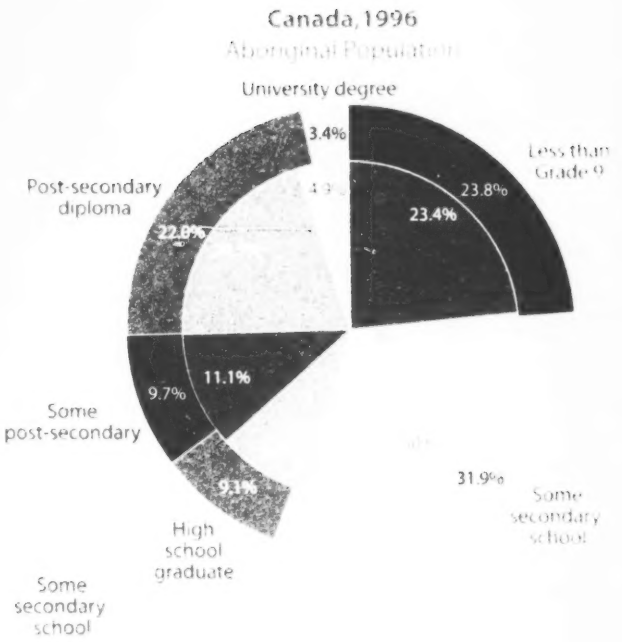


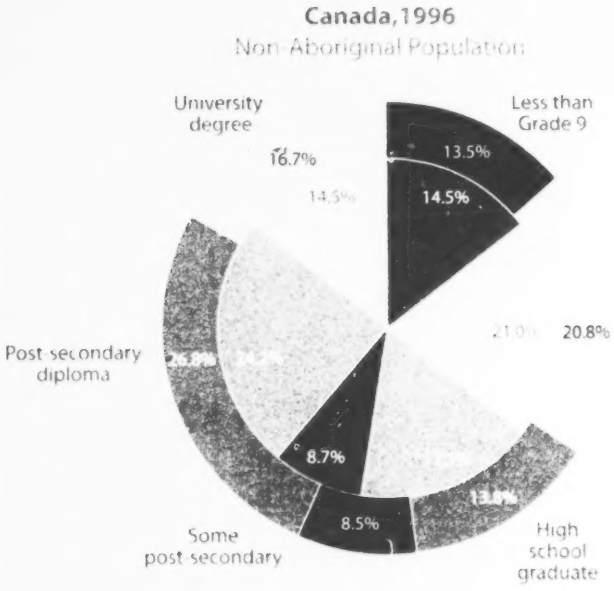
Average total income of Aboriginal population by area of residence, 1996

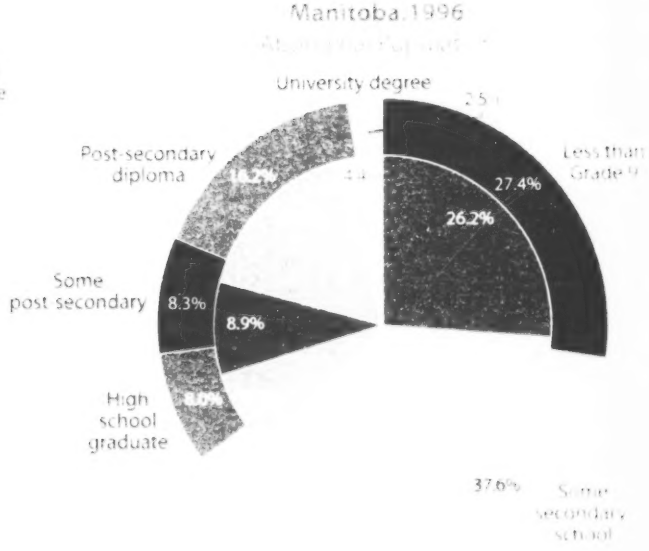
Income levels are highest for Aboriginals living in census metropolitan centres.

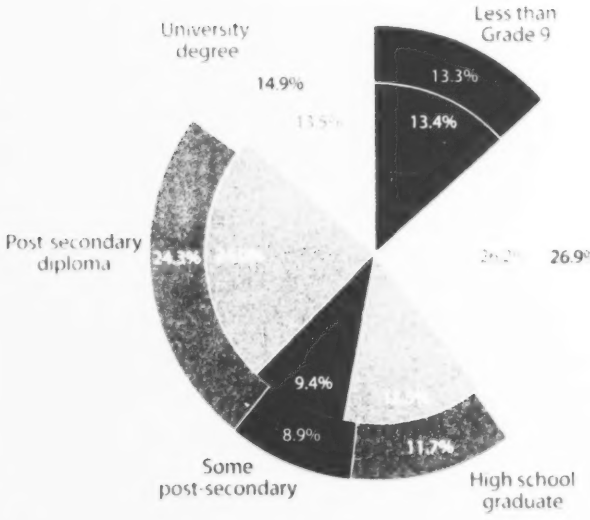


Highest level of schooling for Aboriginal population aged 15+





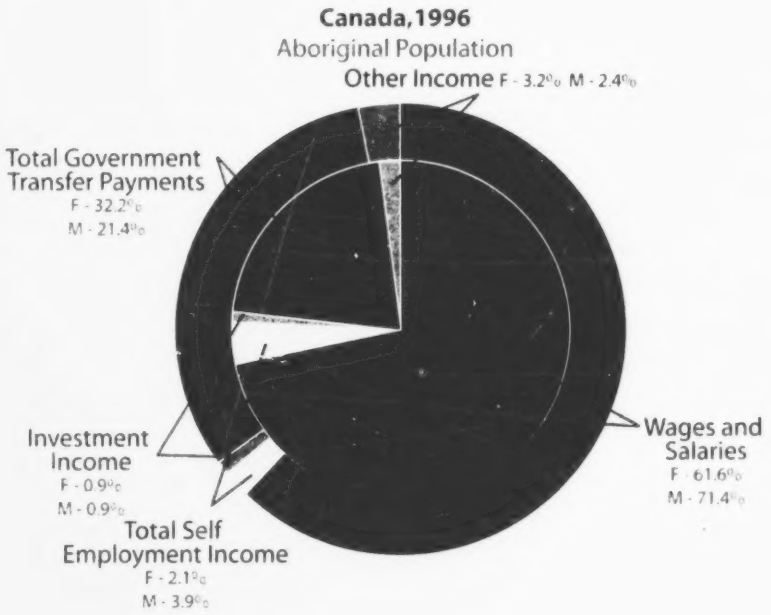


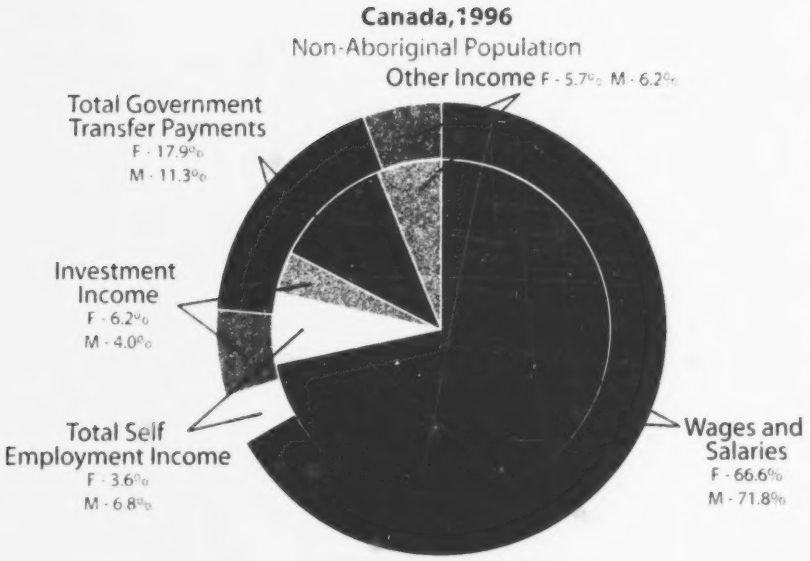


Aboriginal population aged 15+ showing major sources of income, 1996

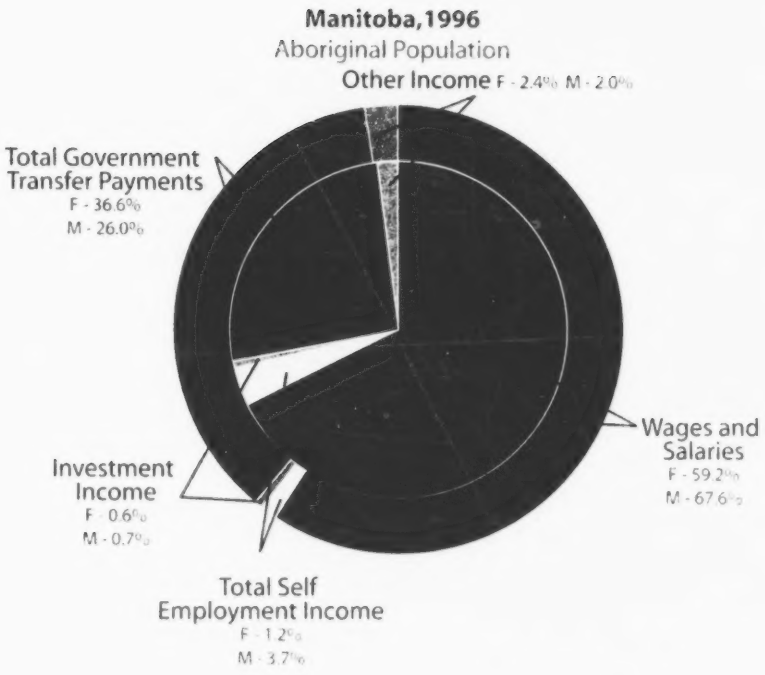
Aboriginal women's income is about 65% of the average for the female population as a whole. Aboriginal women make about 75% of their male counterparts.

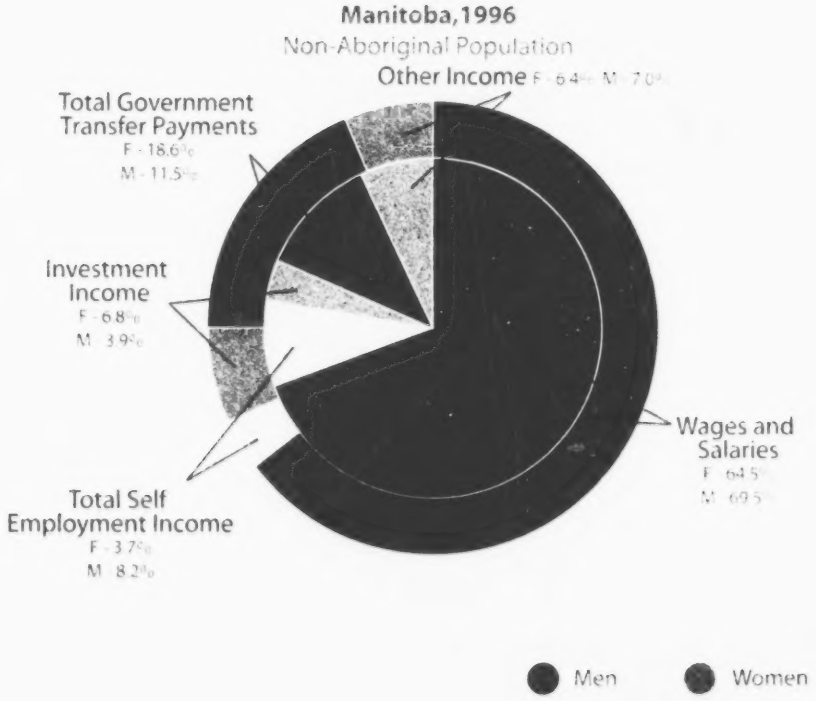
Statistics Canada, 1996 Census





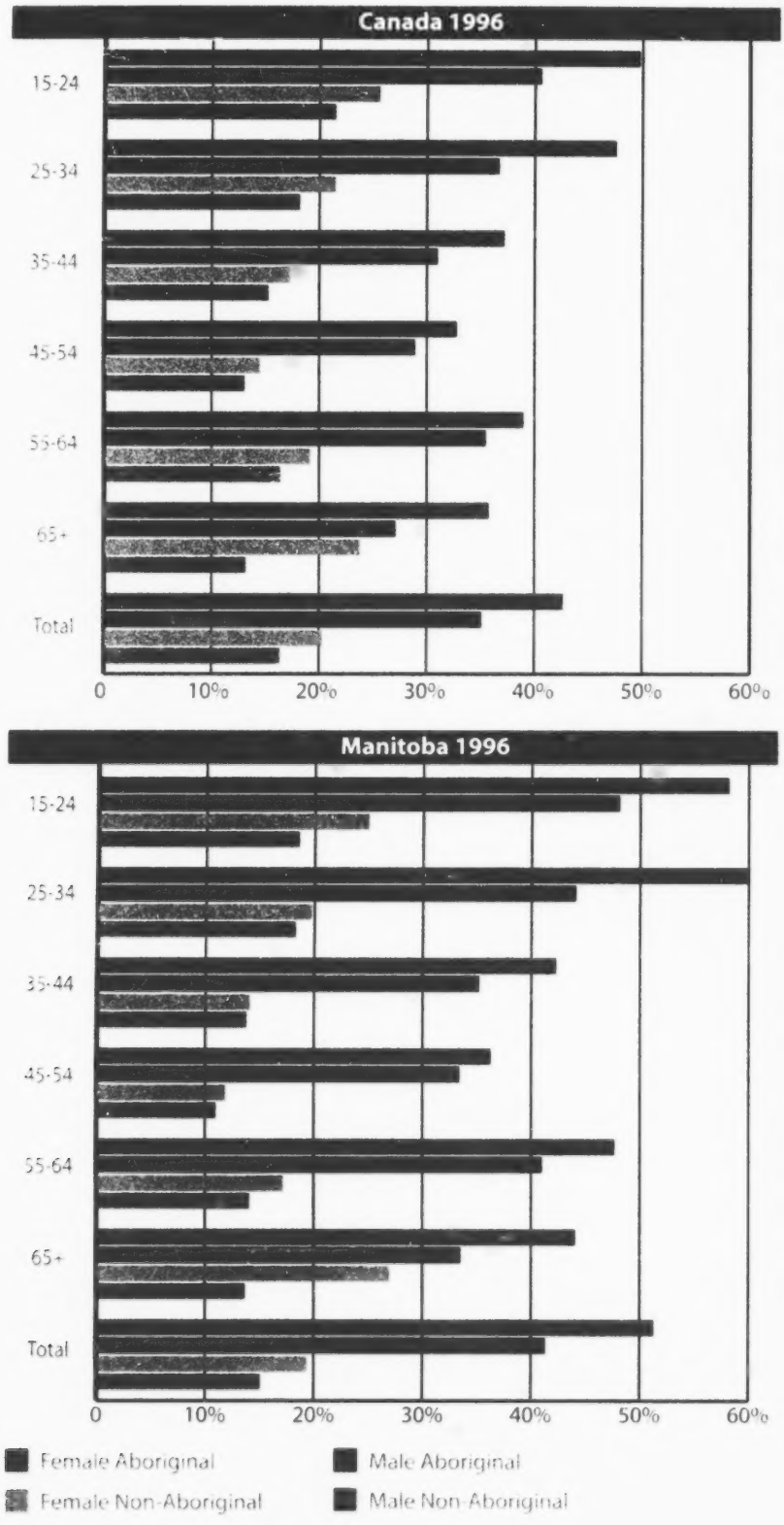
Men Women


Manitoba,1996
Aboriginal Population
Other Income F - 2.4% M - 2.0%
Total Government Transfer Payments
F - 36.6%
M - 26.0%
Wages and Salaries
F - 59.2%
M - 67.6%
Investment Income
F - 0.6%
M - 0.7%
Total Self Employment Income
F - 1.2%
M - 3.7%


Manitoba,1996
Non-Aboriginal Population
Other Income
Total Government Transfer Payments
F - 18.6%
M - 11.5%
Investment Income
F - 6.8%
M - 3.9%
Wages and Salaries
F - 64.5%
M - 69.5%
Total Self Employment Income
F - 3.7%
M - 8.2%
Men
Women

Percentage of the Aboriginal population aged 15+ showing incidence of low income status, 1996

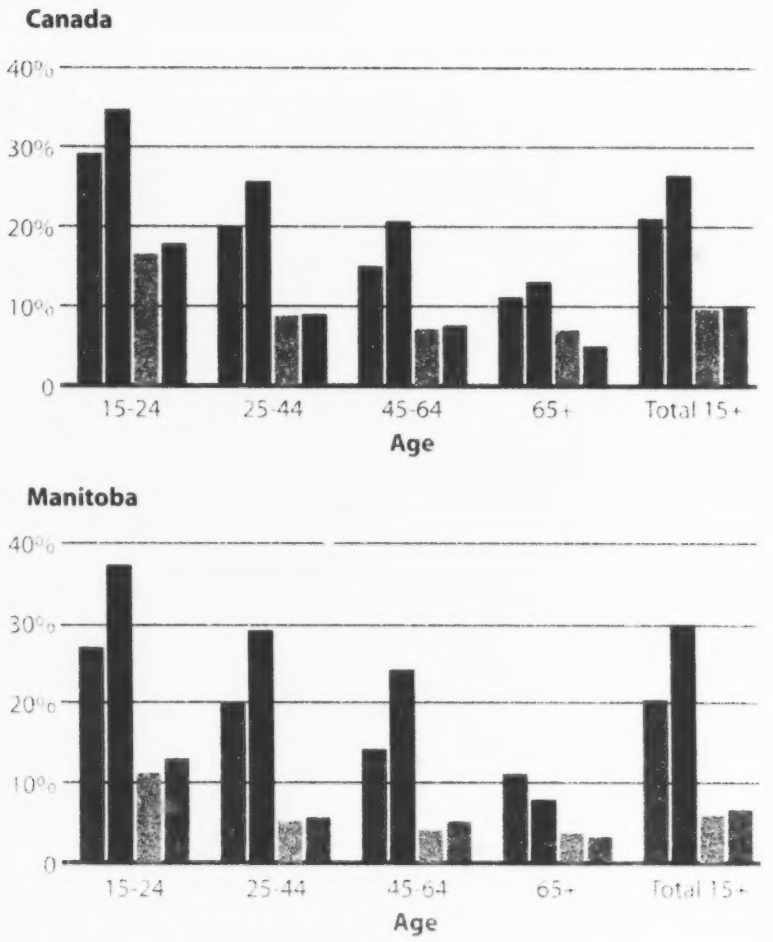
Aboriginal women and men are more likely to be in a low income situation than the population as a whole.



Unemployment rate, Aboriginal population, 1996

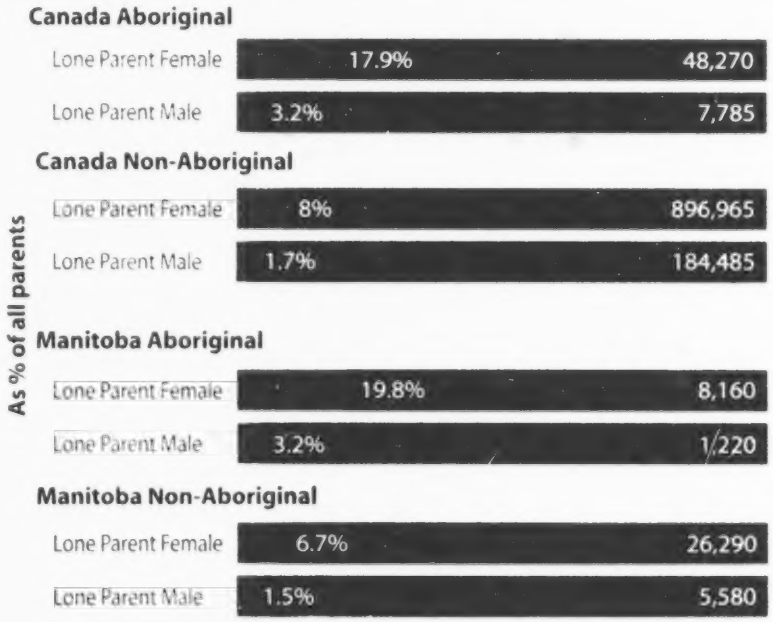
The unemployment rate for the Aboriginal population is significantly higher than that of the population generally.

Statistics Canada, 1996 Census



Aboriginal lone parents, 1996

19.8% of Aboriginal women are lone parents.



Living arrangements for the Aboriginal population aged 15+, 1996

89% of Aboriginal women live with family members. Only 7% of Aboriginal women live alone.

Canada

1996	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
Living with family				
With husband or wife	85,535	75,810	5,694,180	5,703,915
With common-law partner	46,625	41,410	874,010	879,230
Lone parent	48,270	7,785	896,965	184,485
Child living with parents	43,000	59,830	1,535,975	1,968,970
Living with extended family members	13,955	17,280	409,890	308,525
Living with family	237,395	202,110	9,411,025	9,045,130
Not living with family				
Living alone	19,860	25,730	1,464,325	1,112,260
Living with non-relatives	12,560	16,910	406,790	552,330
Not living with family	32,420	42,640	1,871,115	1,664,595
Total	269,810	244,750	11,282,145	10,709,720

Manitoba

1996	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
Living with family				
With husband or wife	13,445	12,690	212,895	213,650
With common-law partner	6,130	5,880	19,195	19,445
Lone parent	8,160	1,220	26,290	5,580
Child living with parents	6,855	9,300	49,075	65,110
Living with extended family members	2,210	2,965	12,020	9,715
Living with family	36,800	32,060	319,475	313,510
Not living with family				
Living alone	2,920	3,930	61,820	42,620
Living with non-relatives	1,515	2,230	12,435	16,740
Not living with family	4,435	6,160	74,255	59,360
Total	41,230	38,220	393,735	372,870

Statistics Canada 1996 Census

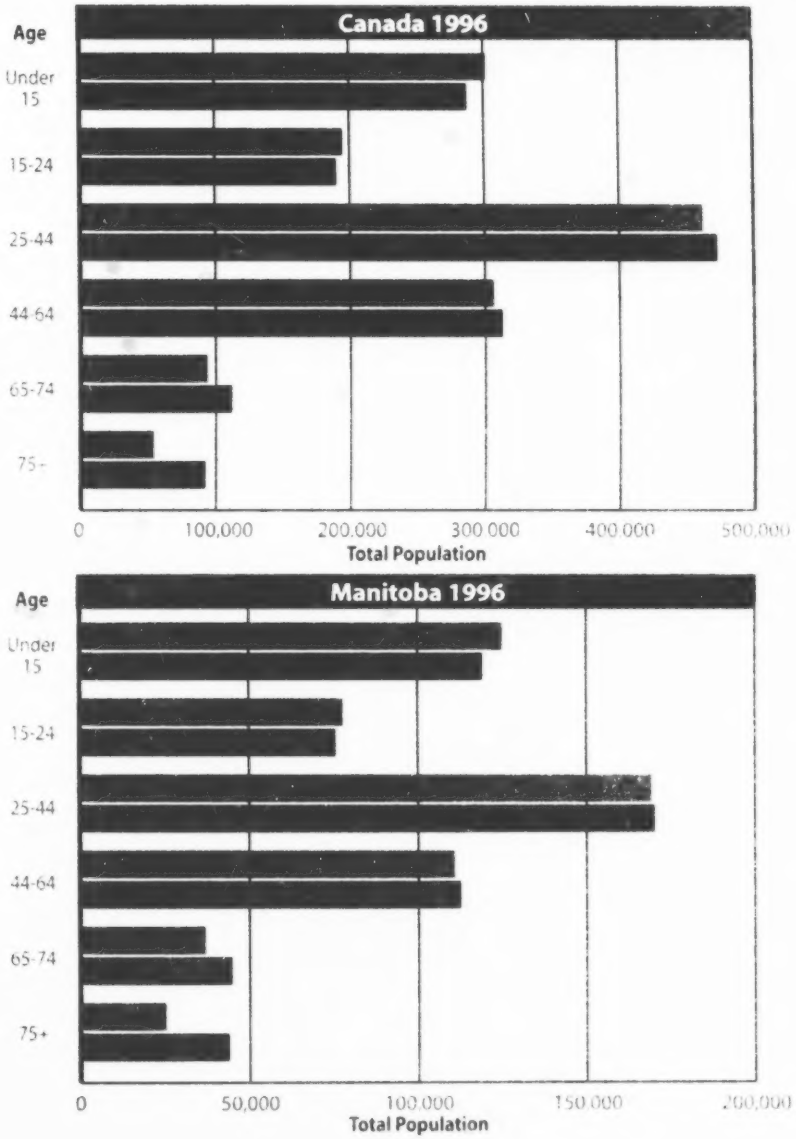
Seniors

The economic well-being of senior women has improved in the past few decades, but senior women continue to be less financially secure than senior men.

Senior women are much more likely than senior men to be living alone in part because they are more likely to outlive their spouses.

Most seniors who live with family are still living with their spouse.

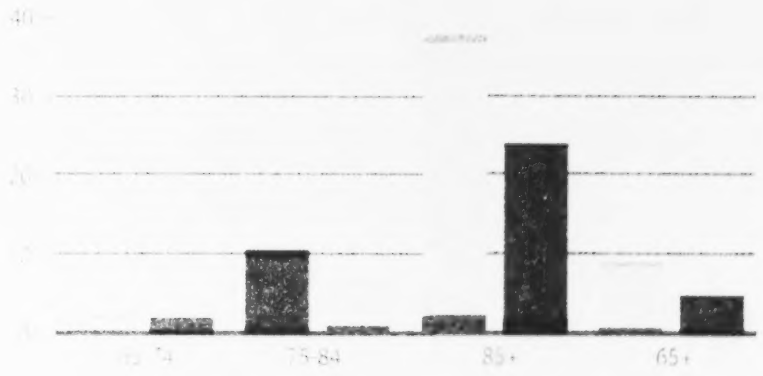
Population by age group



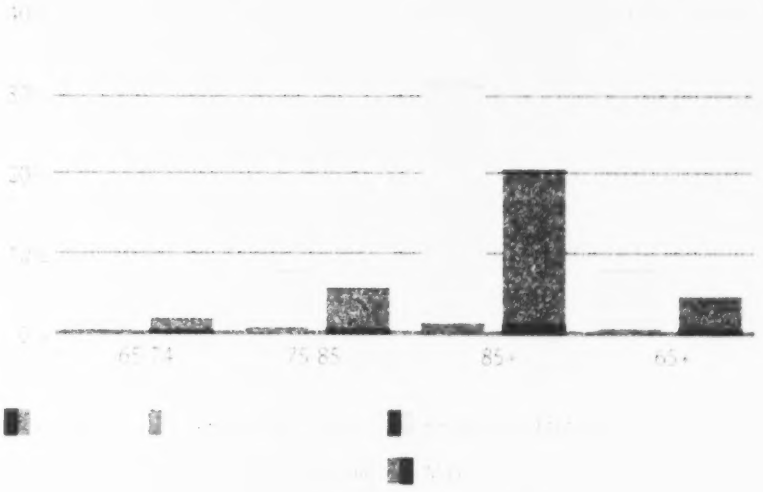
Senior population living in institutions, as a percentage of the total senior population, 1996

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Canada



Manitoba



Senior population living in private households, 1996

The majority of all seniors live in private households.

Canada	Females		Males	
65-74	1,118,570	97.5%	943,365	97.7%
75-84	684,655	89.5%	444,180	93.0%
85+	236,795	62.2%	100,280	75.9%
Total 65+	2,040,020	90.7%	1,487,825	94.9%
Manitoba				
65-74	44,755	97.7%	37,115	97.4%
75-84	31,800	91.7%	20,990	93.9%
85+	12,080	68.5%	5,425	79.1%
Total 65+	88,630	91.6%	63,530	94.7%

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Senior population in private households, showing family status, 1996

38.4% of all women over age 65 live alone, compared to 16% of senior men. However, the older a woman is, the more likely she is to live alone.

	65-74 Female	65-74 Male	75-84 Female	75-84 Male	85+ Female	85+ Male	65+ Female	65+ Male
Canada								
With husband or wife	53.8%	77.4%	30.5%	71.9%	10.8%	55.0%	42.7%	74.6%
With common-law partner	1.1%	2.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	1.9%
Lone parent	5.8%	1.6%	5.7%	1.9%	7.3%	3.3%	5.9%	1.8%
Child living with parents	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Living with extended family members	7.6%	2.7%	12.4%	4.6%	21.9%	10.3%	10.3%	3.7%
Living with family	*68.5%*	*84.1%*	*49.1%*	*79.6%*	*40.2%*	*69.4%*	*59.8%*	*82.1%*
Living alone	29.8%	13.8%	49.2%	18.6%	57.8%	28.6%	38.4%	16.0%
Living with non-relatives	1.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%
Not living with family	*31.5%*	*15.9%*	*50.9%*	*20.4%*	*59.8%*	*30.6%*	*40.2%*	*17.9%*
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Population	**1,088,345**	**923,895**	**609,590**	**411,030**	**145,765**	**73,635**	**1,843,700**	**1,408,560**
Manitoba								
With husband or wife	54.8%	76.9%	29.6%	70.6%	8.9%	55.6%	41.1%	73.4%
With common-law partner	0.8%	1.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.4%
Lone parent	5.4%	1.5%	4.6%	1.6%	5.4%	3.2%	5.2%	1.7%
Child living with parents	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Living with extended family members	5.8%	2.6%	7.4%	3.4%	12.1%	4.9%	7.0%	3.1%
Living with family	*67.0%*	*82.9%*	*42.0%*	*76.6%*	*26.5%*	*64.6%*	*53.9%*	*79.6%*
Living alone	31.9%	15.7%	57.0%	22.4%	72.3%	35.1%	45.0%	19.3%
Living with non-relatives	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Not living with family	33.0%	17.0%	58.0%	23.3%	73.5%	35.4%	46.1%	20.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Population	**43,905**	**35,950**	**29,145**	**19,480**	**8,300**	**4,175**	**81,355**	**59,605**

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Percent of the population showing incidence of low income, 1996

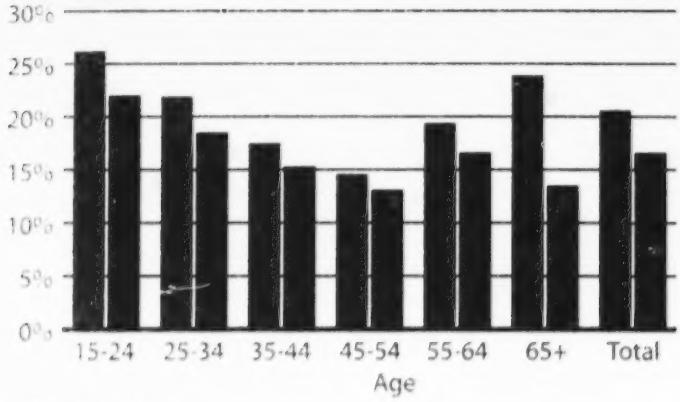
Senior women are almost twice as likely as senior men to face low income.

Women have been less likely than men to be part of the paid workforce and have therefore been less likely to contribute to a private pension plan. This has had a significant affect on the income levels of senior women.

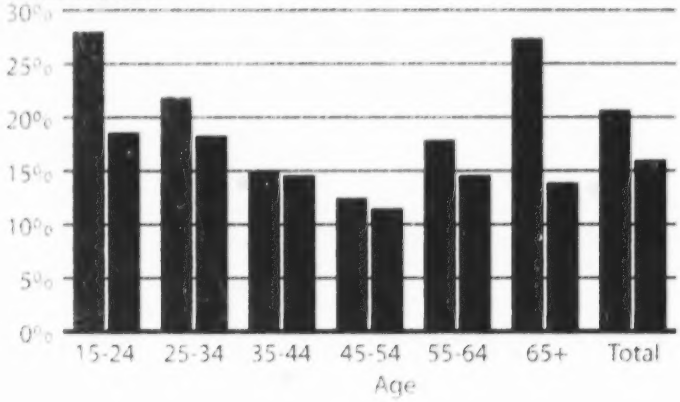
Men Women

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Canada



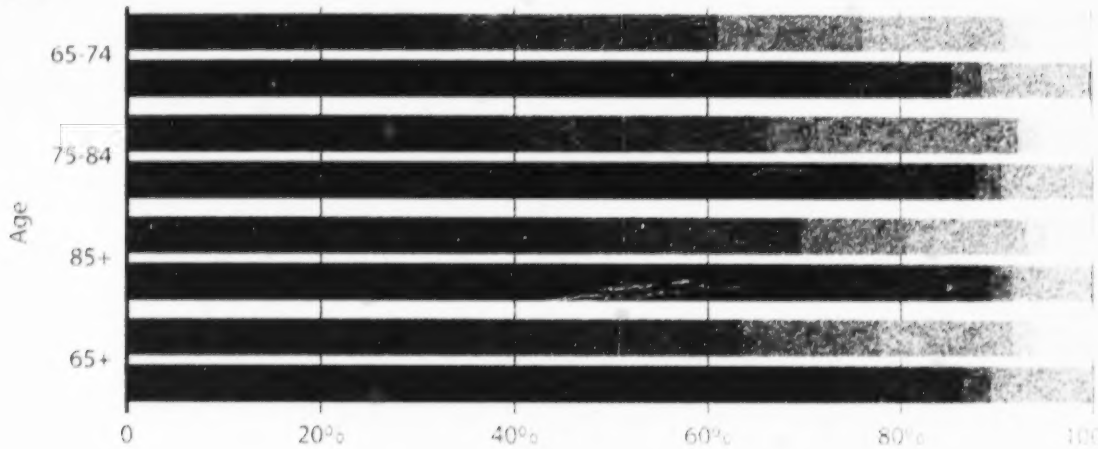
Manitoba



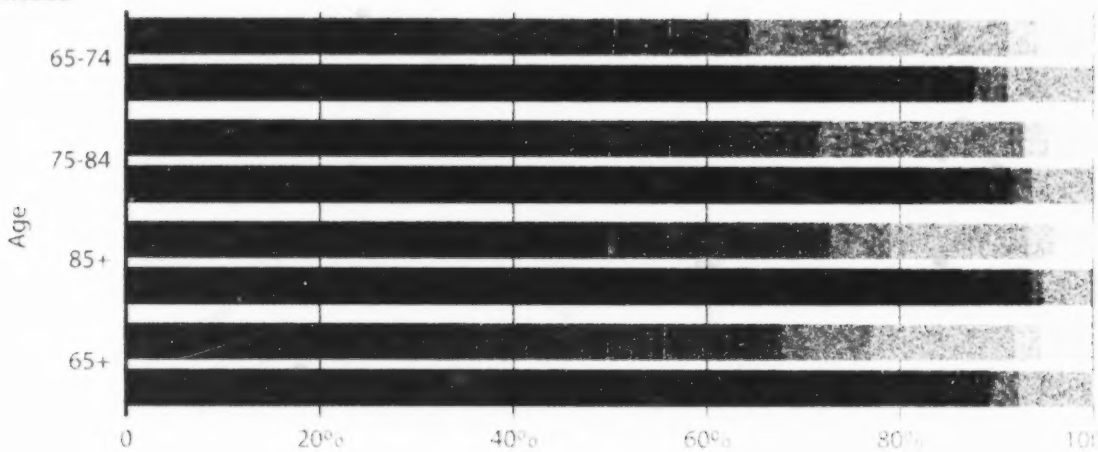
Educational attainment of seniors, 1996

Senior men and women have lower levels of education than younger members of the population.

Canada



Manitoba



Less than Grade 9 | Some Secondary School | High School Graduate includes Trades Certificate | Non-University post-secondary | University without degree

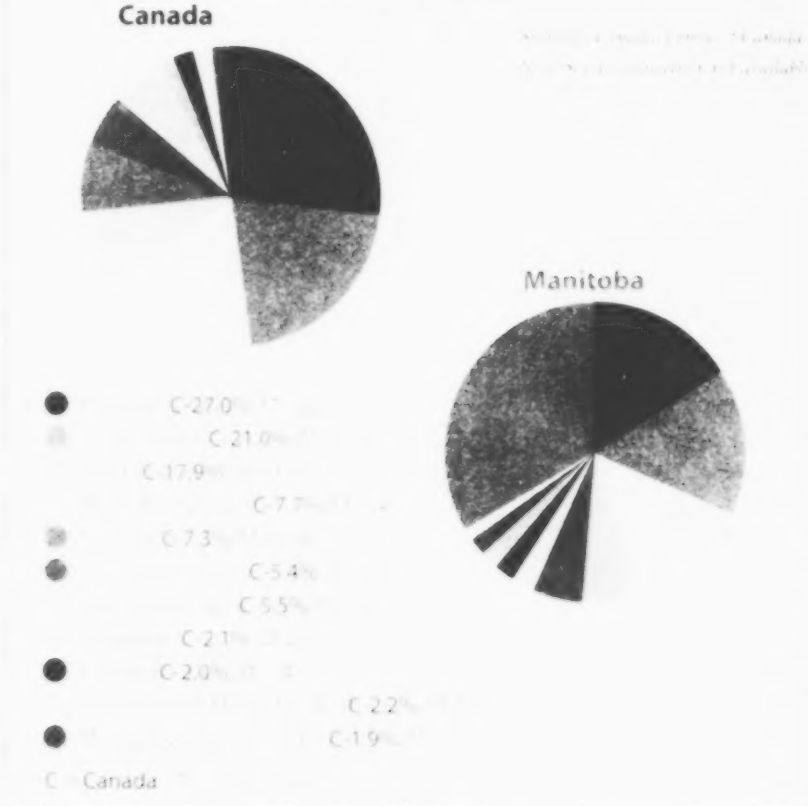
Men | Women

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Visible Minority

Visible minority population is defined as persons other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour. *(Statistics Canada)*

Visible minority population, 1996



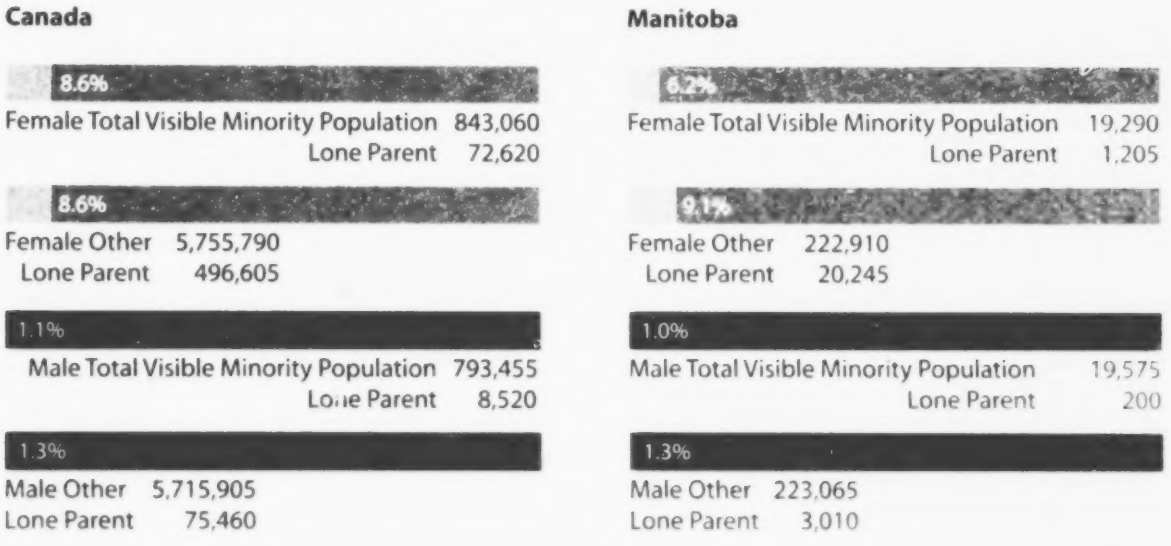
As in the population generally, women make up just over 50% of the visible minority population.

Most visible minority women living in Canada are immigrants. In 1996, about 30% of visible minorities were born in Canada.

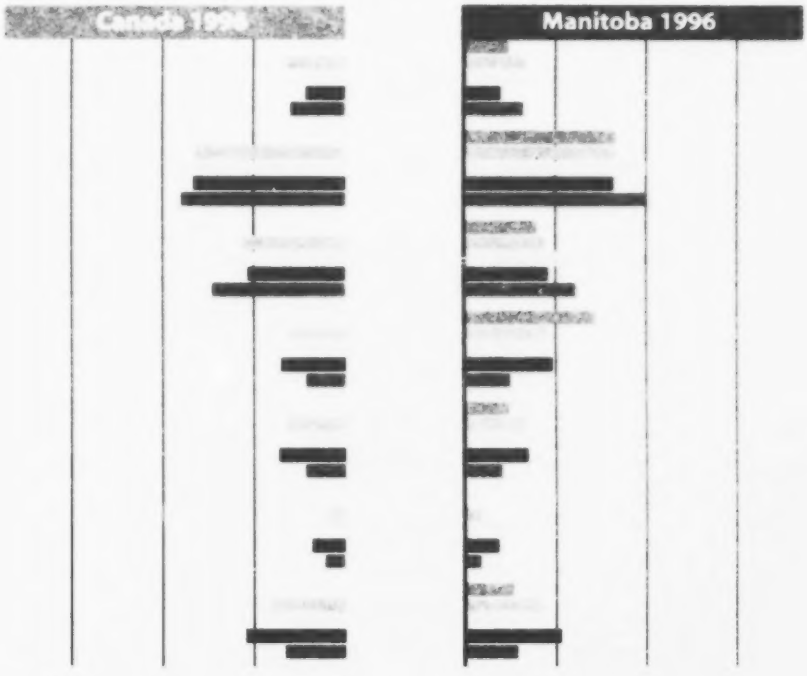
The number of visible minority females has doubled in the past 10 years, largely because of increasing immigration to Canada from countries outside Europe.

Visible minority population showing the percentage of lone parents, 1996

In Manitoba, visible minority women are less likely than the general female population to be lone parents.



Visible minority population by highest level of education, 1996



Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Percentage of visible minority population having university degree showing major field of study, 1996

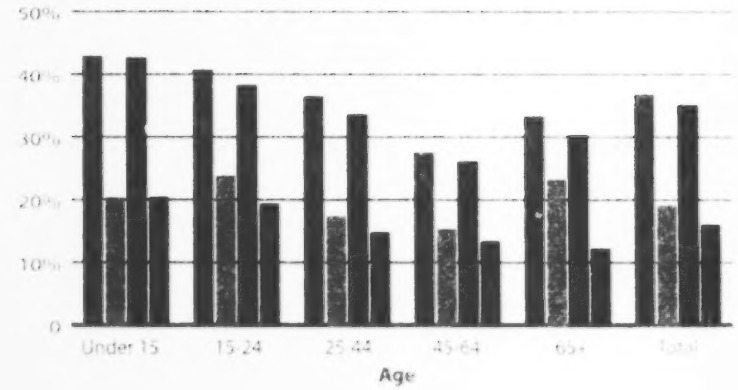
Canada	Visible Minorities		Other Persons	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Commerce, management and business administration	20.1%	19.2%	10.3%	17.9%
Sciences	20.9%	45.7%	11.2%	30.1%
Agricultural and biological and sciences/technologies	6.6%	4.8%	5.1%	4.5%
Engineering and applied sciences	5.0%	26.2%	2.3%	16.1%
Mathematices and physical sciences	9.4%	14.7%	3.8%	9.4%
Health professions, sciences and technologies	13.8%	9.6%	10.7%	6.7%
Educational, recreational and counselling services	12.1%	4.4%	28.5%	13.8%
Social sciences and related fields	17.7%	13.3%	20.8%	18.6%
Humanities and related fields	12.5%	6.5%	14.7%	10.9%
Fine and applied arts	2.8%	1.2%	3.7%	1.9%
No specialization and all other, n.e.c.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	211,950	256,695	1,212,760	1319385
Manitoba				
Commerce, management and business administration	17.5%	13.9%	6.3%	13.4%
Sciences	22.1%	41.6%	10.1%	27.7%
Agricultural and biological and sciences/technologies	7.2%	6.7%	5.7%	6.5%
Engineering and applied sciences	5.9%	20.7%	1.2%	12.0%
Mathematices and physical sciences	9.0%	14.2%	3.2%	9.2%
Health professions, sciences and technologies	17.2%	14.5%	11.7%	7.7%
Educational, recreational and counselling services	16.3%	8.4%	35.8%	18.7%
Social sciences and related fields	16.4%	13.9%	21.2%	20.5%
Humanities and related fields	9.0%	6.4%	11.1%	10.0%
Fine and applied arts	1.5%	1.2%	3.7%	1.9%
No specialization	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	5,085	6,060	43,030	45,210

Visible minority women with a university degree are nearly twice as likely as other female graduates to have studied science, commerce, management and business administration.

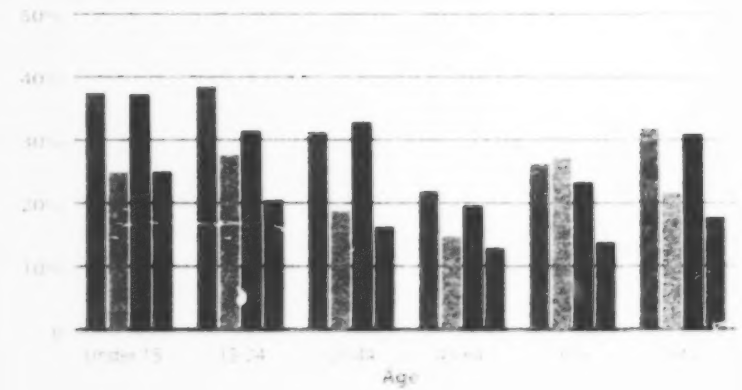
Visible minority population, showing incidence of low income status, 1996

Visible minority women face far greater exposure to low income situations than the general female population.

Canada



Manitoba



Visible minority population, average employment income, 1996

Canada

	Women	Men
Total Visible minority population	$27,508	$36,088
Others	$30,479	$43,700

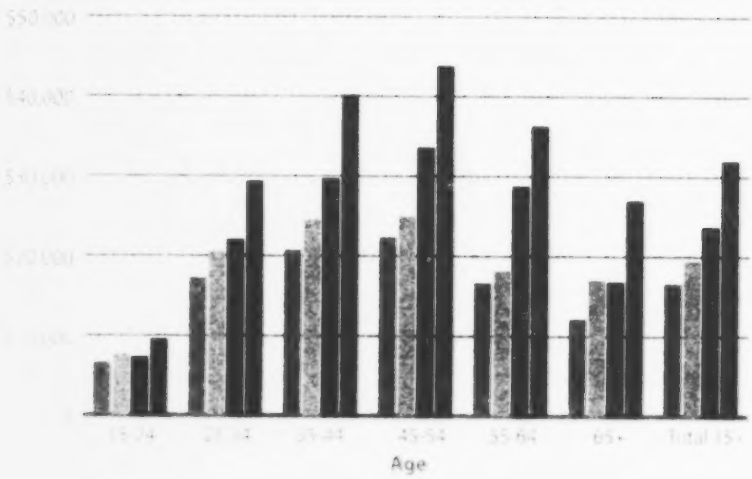
Manitoba

	Women	Men
Total Visible minority population	$21,454	$30,512
Others	$26,727	$37,210

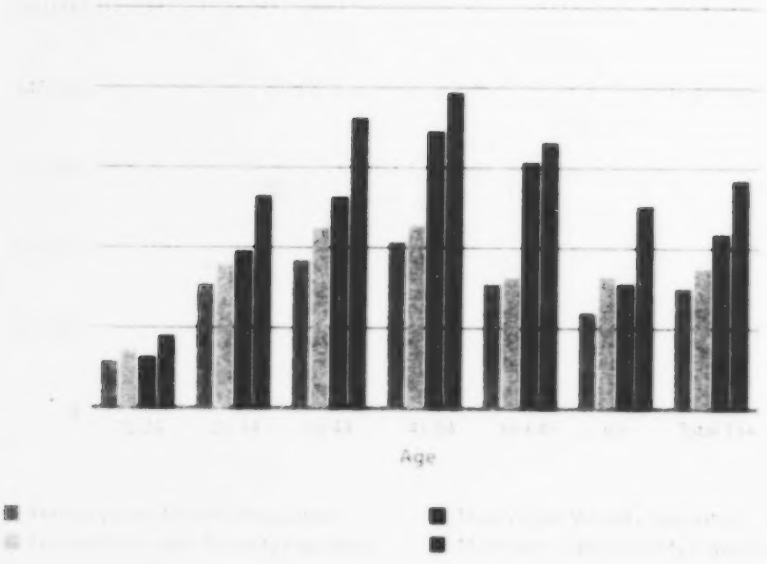
Visible minority population, average income by age group, 1996

Visible minority women earn 72% of the total female average, and 77% of that earned by visible minority men.

Canada



Manitoba

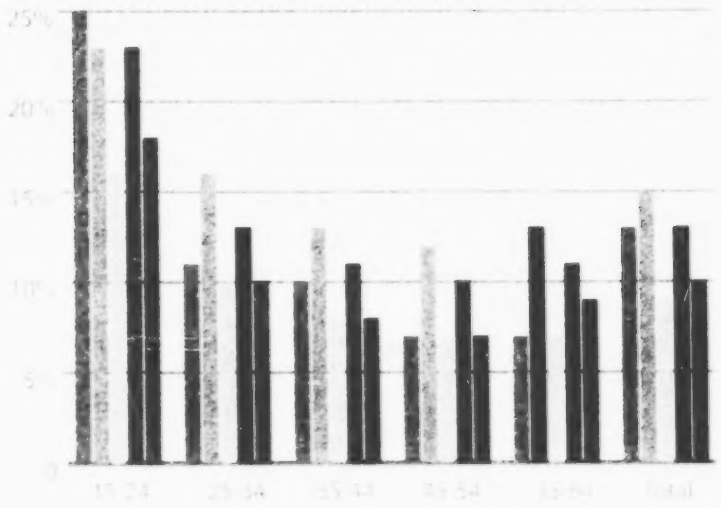


Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

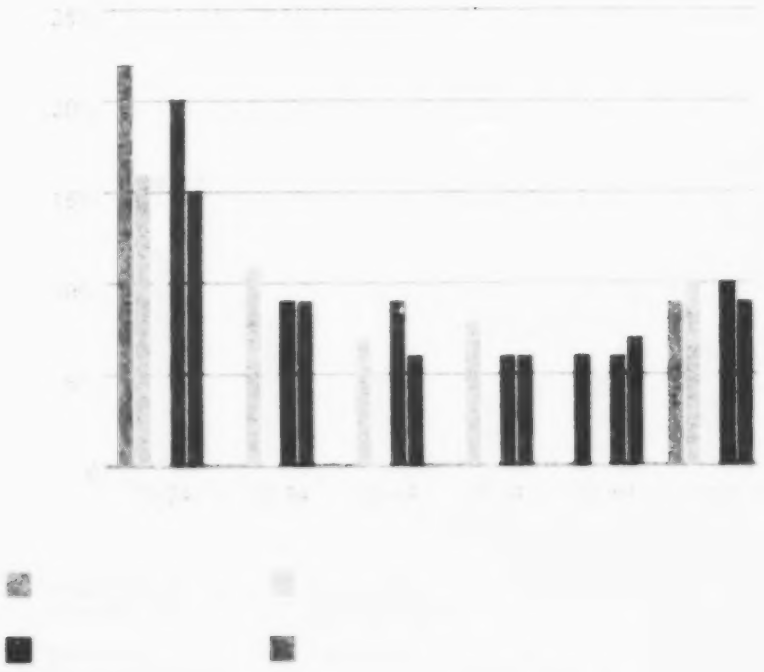
Visible minority population, unemployment rates, 1996

Higher unemployment rates among recent immigrant women may be caused in part by difficulties with English or French.

Canada - Unemployment Rate



Manitoba - Unemployment Rate



Immigrant Population

Immigrant population – refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently. The majority of immigrants now are visible minorities. (Statistics Canada)

Immigration will continue to be a key factor in maintaining or increasing the population.

Immigrant women are about as likely as women born in Canada to be lone parents.

Female population aged 15-44, showing % of lone parents, 1996

Canada

	Total Population	Lone Parent Population	%
Before 1961	34,755	3,900	11.2%
1961-1970	106,650	11,045	10.4%
1971-1980	270,470	28,385	10.5%
1981-1990	364,935	33,550	9.2%
1991-1996	341,100	21,370	6.3%
Immigrant population	1,117,910	98,245	8.8%
Non-immigrant population	5,424,565	467,345	8.6%

Manitoba

	Total Population	Lone Parent Population	%
Before 1961	1,025	120	11.7%
1961-1970	3,140	345	11.0%
1971-1980	8,390	755	9.0%
1981-1990	9,455	595	6.3%
1991-1996	6,250	230	3.7%
Immigrant population	28,260	2,040	7.2%
Non-immigrant population	212,590	19,380	9.1%

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Immigrant population aged 25-44, showing highest level of schooling, 1996

Immigration Status	Total Population	Less than Grade 9	Grades 9-13 (includes HS Dip)	Total Post-Secondary	Non-University only	University without degree	University with bachelor or first professional degree	Above Bachelor's	Some University
Canada – Female									
Before 1961	34,810	2.1%	34.6%	63.3%	32.2%	11.3%	12.7%	7.0%	31.0%
1961-1970	106,795	4.6%	30.3%	65.1%	32.8%	11.1%	15.3%	5.9%	32.3%
1971-1980	229,840	7.4%	26.8%	65.7%	33.2%	12.6%	15.2%	4.7%	32.6%
1981-1990	280,955	8.7%	27.4%	63.9%	30.9%	12.4%	14.3%	6.2%	32.9%
1991-1996	252,685	6.8%	27.6%	65.6%	26.1%	13.2%	17.4%	8.8%	39.4%
Immigrant population	905,085	7.1%	27.9%	64.9%	30.4%	12.5%	15.5%	6.5%	34.5%
Non-immigrant population	3,786,345	3.0%	33.4%	63.7%	35.6%	10.6%	13.3%	4.2%	28.1%
Canada – Male									
Immigrant population	829,710	6.0%	25.9%	68.2%	30.0%	13.0%	16.1%	9.1%	38.2%
Non-immigrant population	3,790,660	3.3%	34.1%	62.6%	36.1%	10.8%	12.6%	3.1%	26.5%
Manitoba – Female									
Before 1961	1,030	2.4%	37.4%	59.7%	31.1%	11.2%	12.6%	4.9%	28.6%
1961-1970	3,150	9.2%	29.8%	60.8%	29.0%	15.1%	11.9%	4.8%	31.9%
1971-1980	6,935	8.3%	31.1%	60.6%	26.3%	17.3%	13.1%	3.9%	34.3%
1981-1990	7,035	12.1%	27.4%	60.6%	25.4%	17.1%	13.6%	4.4%	35.2%
1991-1996	4,535	8.3%	25.7%	66.0%	21.4%	13.6%	21.2%	10.0%	44.7%
Immigrant population	22,680	9.3%	29.0%	61.7%	25.6%	15.9%	14.7%	5.5%	36.1%
Non-immigrant population	146,245	3.7%	34.7%	61.6%	31.4%	14.1%	12.6%	3.4%	30.2%
Canada – Male									
Immigrant population	22,395	8.3%	27.3%	63.5%	27.1%	16.1%	14.7%	5.6%	36.4%

Immigrant population aged 25-44 labour force participation rates, by period of immigration, 1996

Canada

Immigration Status	Females %	Males %
Before 1961	84.0	93.6
1961-1970	81.1	92.8
1971-1980	80.3	91.6
1981-1990	73.7	89.8
1991-1995	64.0	83.9
Immigrant population	74.1	89.3
Non-immigrant population	79.9	92.3

Manitoba

Immigration Status	Females %	Males %
Before 1961	86.4	92.9
1961-1970	82.4	93.2
1971-1980	83.8	92.1
1981-1990	77.8	92.1
1991-1995	71.1	86.1
Immigrant population	79.4	91.2
Non-immigrant population	80.7	92.4

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Immigrant population aged 25-44 by period of immigration, showing unemployment rates, 1996

Recent immigrants face a high risk of unemployment. Unemployment rates among recent immigrants in 1996 was also greater for female immigrants than it was for males.

Canada

Immigration Status	Females %	Males %
Before 1961	5.7	5.5
1961-1970	6.9	6.6
1971-1980	8.8	7.7
1981-1990	12.6	9.9
1991-1995	19.0	14.6
Total Immigrant Population	12.0	9.8
Non-immigrant Population	8.5	9.1

Manitoba

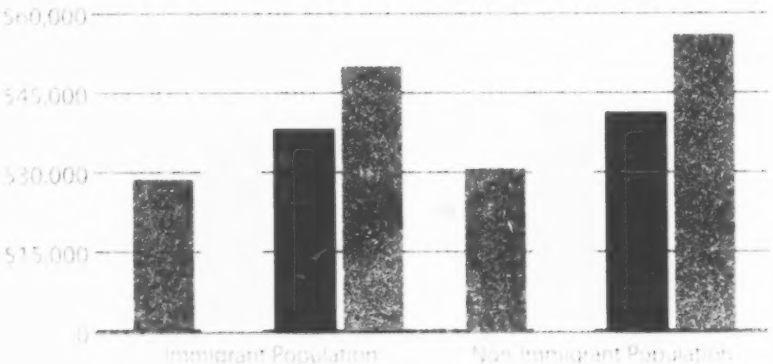
Immigration Status	Females %	Males %
Before 1961	4.5	6.2
1961-1970	4.4	7.5
1971-1980	4.7	6.2
1981-1990	7.9	7.5
1991-1995	11.8	9.1
Total Immigrant Population	6.8	7.3
Non-immigrant Population	6.5	7.8

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Immigrant population aged 25-44 having worked full-time, full-year, average income, 1996

The longer immigrants have lived in Canada, the greater their participation in the labour force.

Canada



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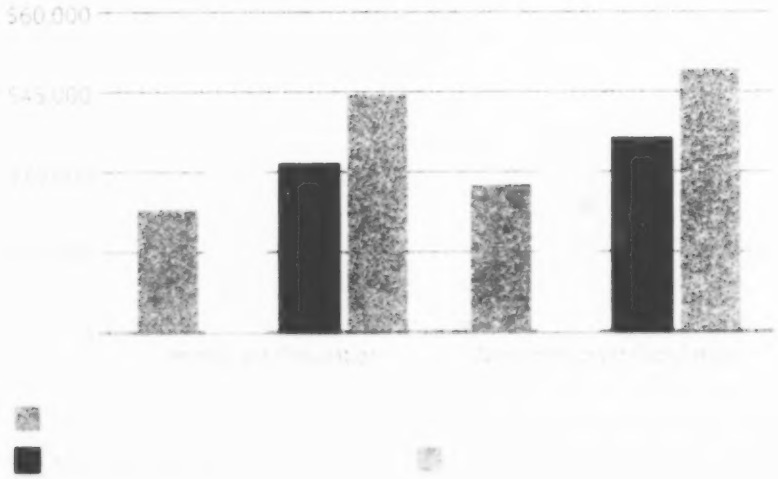
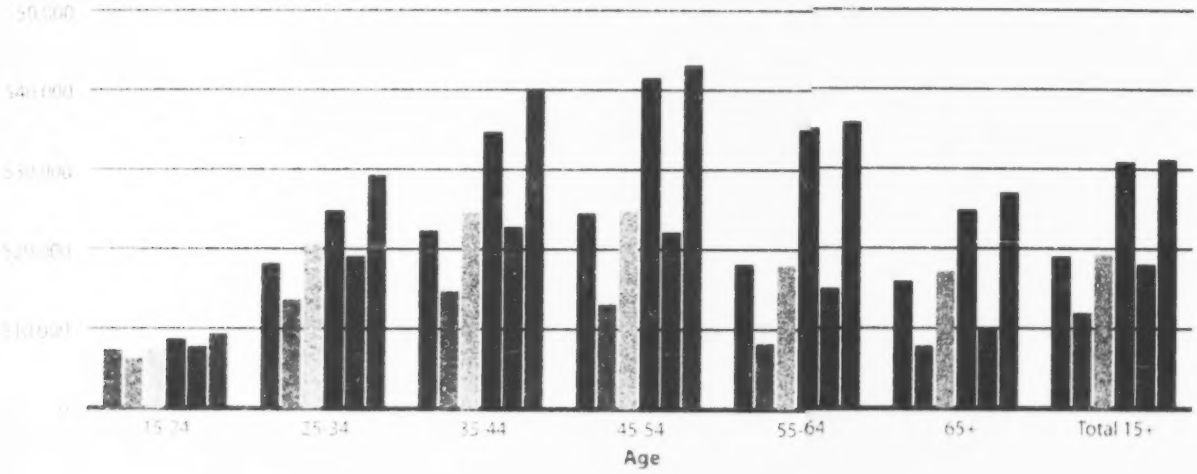


Immigrant population - average total income, 1996

Canada



Manitoba